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The Front Page

THE rumored decision of the Dominion Government to adopt a system of family allowances in preference to raising the ceiling on wages below fifty cents an hour seems to us to be better economics than politics. On the economic side it is a wise policy, provided that it can be applied with one limiting condition, namely that of systematic supervision, either by the Dominion or by the province, to make sure that the allowances are being spent for the purpose for which they are granted, namely the improvement of the health and upbringing of the children; the taxpayers of Canada will not tolerate the use of their money for the purpose of maintaining parents in comfortable idleness while children go uncared-for. This supervision will require a good deal of careful organization, and will be resented by many people as an invasion of family privacy; but the latter objection can be met by the entirely valid argument that the right to family privacy depends on the maintaining of a reasonable amount of family decency.

The alternative, the raising of substandard wages to a family subsistence level, would have entailed a much heavier burden of cost; for as we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the differentials between the lower-paid and the higher-paid workers in any industry are practically sacred, and if the lower-paid have their wages raised the higher-paid will immediately want theirs raised too in order that the differential may be maintained. This means that any increase in the wages of the below-fifty-cents-an-hour class would have had to be accompanied by an increase all along the scale, if it was not to result in widespread labor unrest.

On the other hand the family allowance system will excite a great deal of political hostility. Organized labor, whose policies are not by any means based on purely philanthropic considerations, is violently opposed to it, as Mr. Cohen has made very clear. Anti-Quebec feeling, already unduly strong in the rest of Canada, will be inflamed by the knowledge that the allowances will go in far greater proportion to that province than to the rest of Canada but will be paid for in greater part by the other provinces. (This is an objection which we do not share, for it is our conviction that unless Canadians can get the habit of regarding themselves as being one people, and treating the needy in the same manner whether they are in Quebec or in British Columbia, the outlook for the development of a genuine Canadian national feeling is pretty dim.)

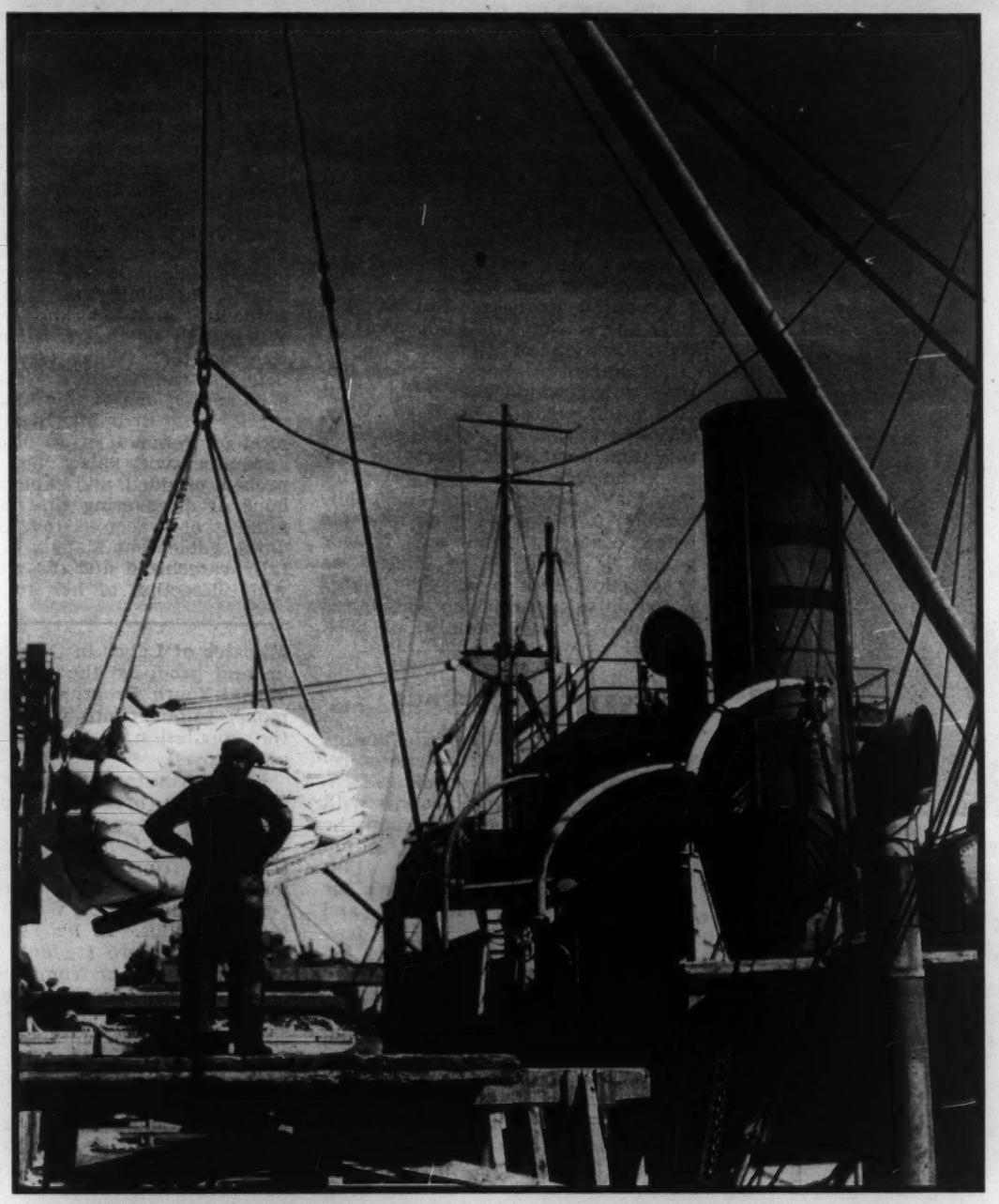
On the other hand, there seems little chance of the Government receiving any substantial meed of gratitude from Quebec for this recognition of the economic difficulties which result from the population habits of the province. The clerical authorities appear to dislike the degree of state intervention which the family allowance system necessitates. Organized labor will be profoundly disappointed at the loss of all prospect of abolishing the general wage differential between Quebec and the provinces west of it. But more important still, the general policy of the Government in relation to the war has aroused so much antagonism in French Quebec that it is doubtful whether even the parents of large families will feel sufficient gratitude to withdraw their support from the Bloc Populaire.

Atrocities

IT HAS always been a matter of some surprise to us that soon after the end of the last war there was a very general disposition on the part of English-speaking people everywhere to discount heavily the stories of German atrocities perpetrated during that conflict. Many of these stories had been inquired into by careful investigators, such as those who compiled the Bryce Report, and seemed to have ample authentication. It may be not so much that people ceased to believe these stories, as that they felt them to be irrelevant to the question of the proper treatment of Germany after the war.

It is therefore a cause for considerable satisfaction, that in the process of recovering Italian territory from Nazi control the British, American and Canadian troops are all witnessing with their own eyes the most unimpeachable evidences of atrocities perpetrated by uniformed Germans, not even upon enemy peoples, but upon the wretched Italians who for three years have been their allies, tools and accomplices, and whose only crime against Germany is that owing to their relatively exposed position they have had to surrender before Germany could be made to do so.

The behavior of the German army in what is now German-occupied Italy is exactly of a piece with every record of their behavior in this and in the previous war towards the population of any country which they were in a position to treat as they desired. Complete ruthlessness, carried to a degree which no other race can approach except in brief moments of blind anger, is a permanent part of the mental equipment of the German fighting man. In the last war the evidences of this ruthlessness reached the English-speaking nations only at second hand; fighting on the western front brought very little German-occupied territory into our possession until the final crack-up, and when we did march in the Germans had withdrawn and most of the evidences of their brutality had been removed. To-day we in Italy and the Russians in the Ukraine are in constant contact with them while we push them back towards their own frontiers, and the horrors of their methods of warfare are taking place under our very eyes. They are of such a kind that retaliation is utterly beyond our capacity; even if we were to occupy Germany as a conquering power for years to come, which we should be most reluctant to do, we could yet never bring ourselves to adopt the system of reprisals by which the Germans kill a score or a hundred of perfectly innocent civilians to avenge the death of one German officer. But at least we shall, after this war, know the character of the nation with which we have to deal, and we shall not be blinded by sentimental considerations in dealing with it.



THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC IS NOT YET WON. BUT CANADIAN SHIPS WILL CONTINUE TO DELIVER FOOD AND SUPPLIES TO OUR FIGHTING MEN OVERSEAS.
(How merchant ships are provisioned and equipped, pages 4 and 5)

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Fireworks In Battle

See article by Dyson Carter on page 14

Refugees Have Rights

THE Canadian National Committee on Refugees, of which Senator Cairine Wilson is chairman, is circulating a petition which we earnestly hope all of our readers will sign. Copies of it can be obtained from the clergy of most of the Protestant churches, from the officers of the Women's Institutes and many other organizations, and from the League of Nations Society in Canada; or application may be made to the head office of the Committee at 220 Queen Street West, Toronto 2-B.

The petition is extremely brief, and asks only that the existing restrictions on entry into Canada, so far as they concern "race, creed or financial condition" be lifted in the case of any bona-fide "refugees from political or religious persecution." It asks for no change in the law or regulations regarding immigration except for the benefit of persons actually fleeing from persecution. We confess that we find it difficult to see how any Canadian can oppose the granting of this petition and still claim to be a Christian or a humanitarian.

So far as we have encountered it, the opposition to the policy advocated by the petition rests on the belief that it opens up the way to a general letting down of the barriers and a flood of unrestricted immigration. How this belief can be reconciled with the terms of the petition we are unable to see. Its benefits are to be confined to persons actually fleeing from persecution. In the event of the Nazis winning, or even stalemating, this war, there would unquestionably be a very great and continuous flood of refugees trying to get away from their murderous clutches for a long time. But that is an improbable contingency, and if the United Nations win the war we look for the establishment of a world order in which religious and political liberty will be pretty generally established and persecution will become very rare. The policy therefore applies exclusively to refugees from existing tyrannies which we hope to see overthrown in the near future. The number of these who could possibly reach Canada is not great enough to affect materially the racial composition of the population even if no other country adopted a similarly open policy; but a generous attitude on the part of Canada should do much to break down the existing wall of regulations which block the movement of the refugee wherever he turns.

Further, the petition does not ask for a guarantee of the right of citizenship, or of perpetual residence in the Dominion. We confess that the admission of the refugee to our territory does establish a rather strong moral claim to the right to remain here; but it is not an absolute claim, as many thousands of British and other subjects found by painful experience during the years of the depression. If the war ends as we hope it will, the countries from which the unfortunate refugees are now being driven out could not refuse to accept them back again if Canada desired to rid her-

(Continued on Page Three)

CAPT. IAN EISENHARDT *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Denmark Trained Him for Us

BY COROLYN COX

CAPTAIN IAN EISENHARDT has just been installed as Staff Officer at G. H. Q., Ottawa, in charge of Co-ordination of Sports for the entire Army. In other words, for the first time in its history the Canadian Army is to have a Sports Program! And this young man means the ARMY, not just the handful of men here and there who played for this or that organization before they came.

One of that famous group, "Dr. Weir's Young Men" from British Columbia, Capt. Eisenhardt sees his work as part of a big all-over job for Canada as a whole, of which the possibilities are unlimited. His concept dovetails the work Lt.-Col. Williams is doing for both Defence Department and Department of Pensions and National Health. His past accomplishment has inspired the present National Fitness Program for Canada.

Oeyvind Eisenhardt—you'd HAVE to condense that to "Ian" for Canada—was born thirty-seven years ago in Hjoerring, Denmark, and certainly never planned to emigrate to Canada. But then, it isn't surprising that Canada got him, once he had tasted of outdoor living in British Columbia—it suits the Dane. The growth of his vision of a job he could do for this country evolved quite naturally from the exceptional background of education and training that he brought with him.

Ian's father was a coffee importer, with an office in nearby Copenhagen. His mother was the daughter of a government agent serving as Justice of the Peace and other things in their small inland village up in the very tip of Denmark. One mile either side of them lay the Skagerrak and the North Sea.

Ian was given a good education, going first to Gregersen School, then, at the age of 15, down to famous Lycée Clemenceau in Nantes, a very ancient Lycée that more recently took the name of its prize pupil, the Tiger. Eisenhardt toyed with the idea of St. Cyr, but wound up taking a classical B.A. at the University of Rennes.

Ian Eisenhardt was always good at sports from the times when he helped wear the broken bottle-glass smooth atop the walls that surrounded Lycée Clemenceau but could not confine the young bloods after school work was over, till he became his university's fencing champion and won Denmark's junior cross-country running competition. He returned to Denmark in 1925, took a post-graduate year in Physical Education at Copenhagen, Denmark's only university.

Denmark is another European country with a system of those Government Scholarships for which Paul Martin has worked so long and enthusiastically in Canada. Eisenhardt was given a series of them that has resulted in his arriving in the post he holds today. It is to be hoped that Canada finds some kindly act she can contribute to the exiled Danish Government in these days of tragedy to repay this value received from an expenditure of taxpayers' money that was doubtless designed to bring a more direct return to Denmark herself.

France's Sacrifice

First scholarship took Ian to Germany, where as early as 1927 the people were stirring, feeling an impetus to fortify themselves with physical training against a day when they would throw off the yoke they felt upon them through the occupation of the Ruhr. Taking classes in a "Gymnasium" near Cologne and travelling round the country, Eisenhardt observed the beginnings of what later was welded into Hitler's tough, tragic "Youth Movement," which led a generation of German youth to unprofitable death on the Russian battlefields.

France he found at this period terribly drained of physical initiative as a result of her appalling sacrifices of manhood in the 1914-18 war. Inner circle at every sports event was composed of a heart-breaking group of maimed and wounded athletes consigned by war to be eternal spectators of the physical prowess of others. Frenchmen watched and applauded the English, Scandinavians, Italians, Swiss, and seemed hardly to expect to be anything but "fans" themselves.

Cripples watching others play games—not only war can produce that effect, Eisenhardt points out. So far, even the Nazis never try to propagandize the Canadians as effete, miserable specimens, mincemeat material for Herrenvolk. It would be useless, because the whole of Europe visualizes Canada as personified by the strapping, tall, Mounty, the wiry indestructible trapper, the self-sufficient live-off-the-country explorer. But it will take only a short time for what industrialization of Canada has already started to alter our whole picture, unless we do something about our rising youth right away. Why, Eisenhardt asks, do we need to teach the fundamentals of sports to any men who come into our army after they have been through our public schools? Are we becoming a people whose contact with our own famous games is going to be chiefly as ticket purchasers to ring-side seats? A nation of popcorn chewers dotted with only a mere handful of puck chasers?

Vancouver Playgrounds

After each travelling scholarship, Eisenhardt returned to write a report to the Danish Government. Denmark came out of the last war with a great credit but did not know, he says, how to use it, did not set up those youth developments that would have produced the career for him for which so much time and money had been spent. In 1928, feeling the injustice of finding no job in his line, he set forth on one more scholarship—this time to Canada.

Not to waste any of the funds available on passage, Ian signed on as a cabin-boy on an East Asiatic Company freighter on which he expected to find his brother, Ove, then chief engineer of the company. Instead he found as captain one of his brother's rivals who gave him a salutary rough ride all the way over, but did not prevent his getting in some good chess games with the officers and passengers.

Through the West Indies and the Panama Canal and up to Vancouver cabin-boy Eisenhardt did his stuff. At that point he proposed to flit, but the Captain said NO. So Ian sought out the local Danish consul, to whom he had letters from the government at home. The consul slipped him up to the Douglas Lake Cattle Co. in the Okanagan at Nicola, B.C. to stay the few days the boat was in port. Result was that Eisenhardt put in there six of the best months of his life, riding cattle, playing polo, bivouacking in the world's grandest outdoors, losing his Danish soul to the Siren of the Maple Leaf. When his money ran out, he returned to Vancouver to look for a job, found that in Canada letters of introduction from the best people to the best people may get you invitations to dinner or a game of polo, but do not provide you with a job. Eventually he went to work with a general construction company—just plain work—eked out his wages coaching tennis, teaching fencing, translating letters. Then at last he got on the staff of the Vancouver playgrounds for two seasons.

In 1932 Eisenhardt was appointed Superintendent of Recreation for the City of Vancouver. He submitted to Dr. G. M. Weir, then B.C. Minister of Education, courageous backer of capable young men, a proposal for a province-wide physical education plan, which Weir not only adopted but implemented. Saskatchewan and Alberta looked up, the movement became a nationwide effort to give the young unemployed physical strength, morale and so courage to look beyond their immediate trouble to wider horizons. Another man who had the odd idea of implementing programs, the late great Norman McLeod Rogers, then Minister of Labor in Ottawa, took it up and produced the Dominion-Provincial Youth Program, provided the money to put it into effect. Aimed at the population, it started with the unemployed.

Eisenhardt in B.C. made tremendous strides, broke down opposition of such organizations as the Y.M.C.A. who found his training centres, far from taking away their membership, provided large numbers of young people wanting to use their facilities. In his senior training schools were students from all over Canada—four from Quebec, and only this month Eisenhardt was invited to inspect in Montreal a crop of 50 young French youth trainers produced by the enthusiasm of one young woman who had come to B.C. to learn.

With the outbreak of war, Eisenhardt at once joined up, as did all his trained men, only five or six now remaining out of 75. They are now flying over Germany, balancing on the decks of Canadian destroyers, scattered the world over, lost to his present need.

A Bill passed in the House providing for the scheme of recreation centres for every Canadian district where industry has disrupted the life of our young people, but with the tragic bogging down in the Department of Labor, nothing has come of the work Eisenhardt was loaned to them to do. It had been Elliot Little's baby, and when he left the Department, the child expired. Subsequently Eisenhardt did a Youth Survey for War Information Board, designed to indicate in what way youth can better contribute to the war effort.

Captain Eisenhardt returns to the army now not as a "desk officer," let it be said. He joined the O.T.C. of British Columbia in 1940, was commissioned in '41, thereafter did his bit as platoon officer in the First Battalion, Irish Fusiliers, in its coastal service at Prince Rupert, Victoria, Nanaimo and so forth. Best training of the lot, says Ian, was the tough Commando Course at Courtenay, B.C. which, as oldest man in the crowd, he was somewhat proud to polish off on a good footing with the youngsters.

Co-ordination of Sports for the Army could dovetail with physical education and recreation centres for civilians, Eisenhardt realizes from the surveys he has made. We are so short of facilities, of trained instructors, but long on willingness of everybody to co-operate. Maybe a sports sergeant could take industrial workers groups, too, if he was loaned for the purpose. At all events, Eisenhardt hopes to see general participation by the army in its own sports, such things as say ten thousand entrants in a boxing tournament.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Are We a Madhouse?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE mental article of August 28 is no doubt very statistical, well informed, and all that, but don't you rather think that a stranger to this country, reading it, would gain the impression that Canada is nothing but a great big madhouse and mental doctors' gold mine? "But Health Insurance Must Consider The Mind!" paints a gloomy picture of nearly everybody being more or less "nuts" and promises a post-war world constantly policed by an army of psychiatrists, psychologists, alienists, home-life analysts and what not. Where will be that freedom we are fighting for? What the difference between the enemy's Gestapo and a homebred one of this kind?

Poor mild little Mr. Brown in hospital for removal of an obstreperous appendix will also be mentally probed, prodded, and explored, in the hope of discovering that his benign mind is obstreperous too. Quiet, studious, adolescent Mary will be mentally catechized and dissected along with dissection of her tonsils. This to make sure that she is quite normal because teacher or step-mama reports that Mary doesn't seem to have the right amount of interest in athletic sports or boys, clothes, and make-up for a girl of her age.

A certain amount of national mental health supervision is all to the good, but who or what will decide where to draw the line? If a medical bureaucracy is allowed to get the upper hand it looks as if the average decent human being will live out his life in constant apprehension of his every normal action and reaction being put under the lens of a psychopathic microscope.

A bit less medical fixation on psyche this and psycho that and better housing for the masses would do plenty towards clearing up any country's mental health problem.

(MISS) HELEN GILLANDERS
Ottawa, Ont.

Astute Mr. King

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. MACKENZIE KING, as you say, may be "the most astute political leader in the British Empire", but his is such a kind of tortuous astuteness that if he declared that winter will follow autumn, many in Canada would not now believe him. It may be better to be smart than forthright, but Mr. King has been a little too smart for his own good and for the good of Canada. If he has any such scheme up his sleeve as you suggest in your issue of September 4, I hope the country will not be deceived but will remember Polonius' advice to Ophelia:

"Do not believe his vows; for they
are brokers,—
Not of that die which their investments show,
But mere implorators of unholy
suits,
Breathing like sanctified and pious
bawds,
The better to beguile."

Mr. Walter Lippmann recently remarked that the springs of greatness in a public man lie finally in the conviction that he must serve the truth and not opinion; that he must do what is right whether or not he is sure to succeed. Mr. Lippmann was speaking of Mr. Churchill. He might also, with equal truth, have been speaking of that other great statesman of the Empire and the world, General Smuts. He could hardly have referred in such terms to Mr. King, who has a notorious predilection for keeping his ear to the ground—a posture of abasement which is peculiarly fitting to him.

Noranda, Que. K. M. RALSTON.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

self of them. We have no real fear that Canada would want to get rid of them, but if she did there is nothing to prevent her.

Several thousand Jews are managing to escape today from Denmark, where the Nazi anti-Semitic policy is being activated in expectation of an Allied attack. They can get to Sweden, and occasionally to Britain. What their fate would be if Sweden and Britain adopted the present Canadian attitude towards them is clear enough; they would have to stay in Denmark until they were killed or enslaved. By what moral right can Canada expect Sweden and Britain, both of them countries existing in the most difficult and dangerous conditions, to accept these refugees while we refuse them? To the extent to which they, and any other refugees, can be removed from Europe and brought to a continent where food is still plentiful and labor is urgently needed, they should be so removed, and the Canadian Committee is merely asking Canada to do the only decent and honorable thing in the circumstances. That the petition is violently opposed by the St. Jean Baptiste Society does not in our opinion constitute any reason for not signing it.

REMEMBERED BEAUTY

HOME, on last leave! And all she asked;
"Son, will you have time
To visit Perth and see old Lanark County?"

Today I saw the place where she was born
And sudden understanding tore my heart.
For then I knew what life had never taught me—
Of all this beauty she was still a part.

Trilliums in Spring, green veiled hills
And brooks!—brooks that ceaseless flow,
And in the Winter, pine trees—green pines!
Wearing a party-dress of snow.

Remembered when the blight was on the harvest;
Or copper skies denied the hope of rain.
Remembered when the very seeds of purpose
Were withering on the drifting western plain.

And if on some grim shell-raped field of battle
I need more strength than flesh or steel can give—
Strength shall be mine, for I shall then remember
The Lanark lanes where Mother used to live.

H. C. GRANT.

LOW
CHEER UP ADOLF, WE'LL WIN YET. OUR FELLOWS MAY BE RETREATING IN RUSSIA, BUT THEY'RE ADVANCING IN AMERICA
NEWS OF THE "STALIN-SEPARATE-PEACE" RUMOR CAMPAIGN

A "Company" Union?

THERE is probably no more important task in the realm of labor law than the proper definition of the term "company union" used by labor men to describe the type of union which they claim should be suppressed by law. The definition advocated by most labor men, namely "financed or assisted by the employer," is obviously most unsafe, as it could be used to eliminate from the position of "accredited bargaining agent" any union, however popular with the employees, however wide in its scope of membership, however independent of the employer, if it could be shown that it had received from the employer any such assistance as the use of a company hall for meetings, the facilities of the company printing-shop for notices, or a score of other courtesies which are the natural accompaniments of a union-and-employer relationship when there is no dispute in progress. The addition of the protective word "improperly," as in the Ontario statute, does on the other hand place on the courts a very difficult duty of determining what assistance is improper, and probably makes it pretty hard to establish that any union, however much under the influence of the employer, is by reason of "assistance" an illegal bargaining representative.

Meanwhile the extreme looseness with which the term "company union" is employed by the more ardent labor men to designate any union which does not happen to belong to the C.I.O. or the A.F. of L. was strikingly exemplified last week in the discussions on the strike in the Winnipeg *Free Press*. This was a jurisdiction strike. The Winnipeg newspaper printing employees used to be members of the International Typographical Union, but when during the depression that union adopted the five-day week in order to stretch out employment they found the limitations on their earnings extremely onerous. After fighting the five-day rule with the international for some time, they eventually withdrew from it altogether and formed a new Winnipeg organization which made contracts with both the Winnipeg dailies, the latest contract being for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. A number of the members of this Winnipeg union have recently repented of their schism and withdrawn from it and rejoined the I.T.U.; and it was these who went on strike in support of a demand that the I.T.U. be recognized as bargaining agent. In their defence of this course they claimed that the Winnipeg union—embracing workers in two rival plants, and having contracts with two rival employers!—was a "company union" and ought not to be recognized; and this outrageous misrepresentation has been repeated in the labor press all over the country.

The strike ended in the surrender, not of the company, but of the Winnipeg union, which was forced to admit that it could no longer control its members to the point of carrying out its contract, and therefore threw up the contract. A body of workers who twelve years ago would not allow the I.T.U. to be their bargaining agent, and created another one, now refuses to live up to the bargain made by their own created agency, and demands that a new one be made with the I.T.U. which they once repudiated. Having once used the Winnipeg union as a means of escape from the I.T.U. rules, they now use the I.T.U. as a means of escape from their own contracts. Labor relations will not be satisfactory in this country until *both* parties to them come to the realization that a contract is something to be lived up to.

Manoeuvering

THIS business of manoeuvering for position in regard to the responsibility for calling an election during wartime, in which Mr. King and Mr. Bracken were engaged last week, strikes us as implying a rather lower estimate of the intelligence of the Canadian electorate than is really justified. We doubt whether that electorate is greatly interested in the technical excuses for the holding of an election. We know of nobody who was profoundly impressed with Mr. King's technical excuse for holding the 1940 election—a resolution of criticism of his Government passed by a provincial Legislature which had no business to deal in national affairs. Considerations of that kind are much more effective in the very subtle mind of Mr. King than they are in the every-day practical mind of the Canadian people. The references to the Ontario vote may have helped to divert to some extent the public attention from the extraordinary manner in which Parliament was dissolved, but beyond that they had no appreciable effect. And a repetition, in 1943 or 1944, of the claim that there must be an election because some politician or group of politicians somewhere has criticized the conduct of the war will be even less effective, because it is a repetition.

The Canadian electors are not fools. They know perfectly well that the Government of the day enjoys a great advantage in being able to call an election at whatever time is most suitable to its interests. And they know also that the responsibility for calling an election rests absolutely and inescapably with the Government. Nothing that an Opposition politician can say or do imposes on the Government any necessity for calling an election, unless it results in a vote of no confidence by the House of Commons. Mr. King can no more throw the responsibility for holding an election on Mr. Bracken or Mr. Coldwell, by reminding them that he can still call an election if they don't behave themselves as he thinks they should, than he can throw it on Mr. Cardin or Mr. Raymond or Mr. Tim Buck. Indeed, if there is to be an election at all, criticism and hostile votes by a former Liberal supporter such as Mr. Cardin are a far more valid reason for it than criticism and hostile votes by politicians who have never been under any obligation to support Mr. King's policies.

We trust, therefore, that neither Mr. Bracken nor Mr. Coldwell will modify their attitude in any way as a result of Mr. King's intimations, and we can assure them that if Mr. King calls an election on the alleged ground of anything that they may say or do between now and the final conquest of Herr Hitler we shall not, and we think the country will not, hold them in any way responsible. With Mr. King's own followers the case is quite different, and his warnings to them—which were pretty stern—were valid enough. *They*, by breaking away from the party discipline, can justify an election at any time; and in particular the French-Canadian members, if they were to break away in greater numbers, could justify an election in which racial issues might be predominant.

The situation after Mr. King's speech is exactly the same as it was before it. Mr. King will not call an election unless he is quite sure that it will give him a House which he can control; this does not necessarily mean a House with an absolute majority of King Liberals. If he can contrive an issue on which he is quite sure of getting such a House, he will call an election before the war is over, but that is extremely doubtful; the difficulty of polling the army and navy, and the resentment which would result from any failure to poll them, are vitally important factors. The issue, if it comes, will not be the result of anything that Mr. Bracken or Mr. Coldwell may say or do, though an *excuse* might be based on something that they may say or do. But the real issue will be, as it was in 1940, Is there any other group or combination competent to run the rest of the war and the subsequent peace-making? And we still think that if the hostility of Quebec to his policies should increase, Mr. King is quite capable of making that very hostility into an asset.

THE PASSING SHOW

INTERESTING question for a Gallup poll: Do you think that the more Progressive parties we have the more progress we shall make?

•

Now if only Germany could have some by-elections!

•

Now that the other one is busted, we suppose that the world can go back to rotating on its own Axis.

•

One good thing about Marshal Badoglio is that he hasn't had time to plaster the walls of Italy with his face.

•

Why does a party with a good name like Communist go hunting round for another when a party with a name like Co-operative Commonwealth Federation doesn't?

•

The (U.S.) Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League wants all the Japanese put in concentration camps. It naturally wants the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem to last as long as possible.

•

We hope the Germans will do their Christmas flopping early.

•

Conscription for underseas service is likely to give Germany as much trouble as conscription for overseas service has given Canada.

•

Mr. Patrick Conroy in his brief for the Trail Smelter workers says: "If business continues to oppose labor and also continues in the same state of disorganization in its own ranks, the evolution of things will remove business from the position of a constituent body within the realm." Now will you be good, business?

•

In the Deep Corn-Field

Comes a thrill to the farm-boys, Ontario-born,
With a moon in the sky and with 'coons in the corn.
The elders may all be a-snoozing in bed,
But the boys are awake and give Towser his head.
Down through the long meadow, with frost on the grass,
The dog and the hunters most cautiously pass,
Till they hear the soft flicker of corn in the breeze
Like the little beach-murmurs of fairyland seas,
Till they see the big pumpkins, now orangey-blue
As the light of the moon comes a-silvering through.
Then Towser, as silent as 'coon-dogs must be,
Creeps down the long rows towards the cotton-wood-tree,
For thereabouts 'coons have been captured of old
As Uncle Joe Carson has frequently told.
One yelp from the dog, and the hunters close in,
—But the 'coon's in the tree, for he's cunning as sin.
Now the hunters emit a tempestuous sigh,
For the cotton-wood's broad and the cotton-wood's high,
And to cut the thing down for so measly a treasure
Would be counted a folly, a toil beyond measure.
So, to ease their vexation, to dry up their tears,
The boys make a bonfire and roast a few ears
(Having brought salt and butter), sit greasing their cheeks
While the dog kills a skunk, and regrets it for weeks.

J. E. M.

Omar Up-to-date

"The Lion and the Lizard keep"
A watchful lookout for the Jeep.

•

Newsweek says that Russia was left out of the discussions on what to do about Italy by oversight. The forgotten bear-that-walks-like-a-man?

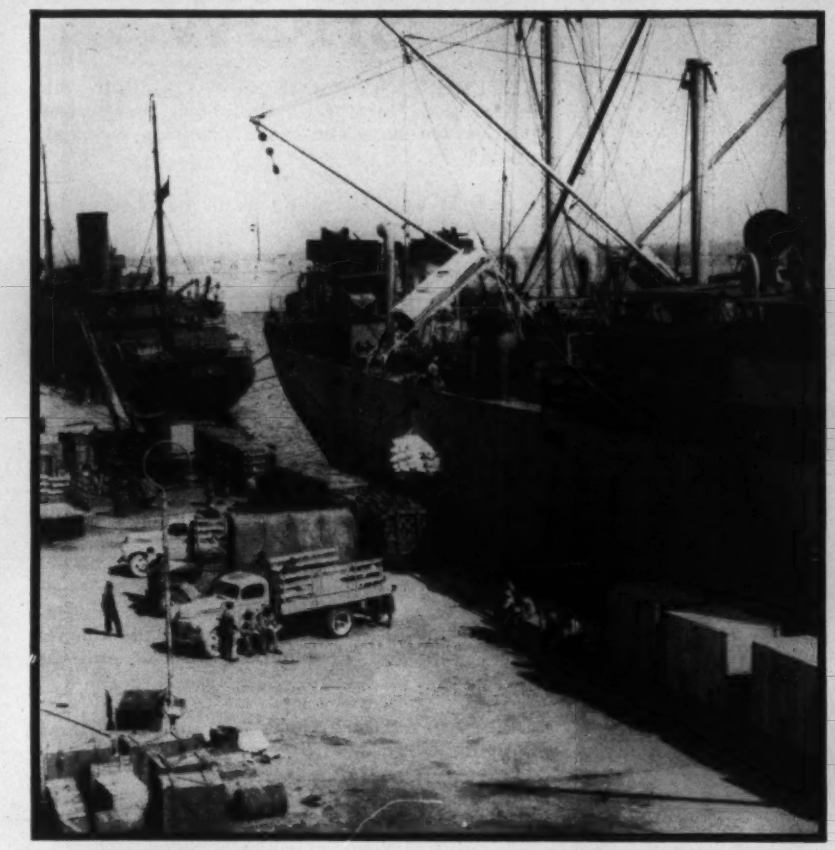
•

Italy, you will remember, was going to take "Corsica, Tunis and Nice" away from France. And now she can't take Italy away from Germany without a lot of help from us.

•

We don't think much of this talk about winning the war and losing the peace. You don't win or lose a peace as you do a war; you either make it or you don't make it. And if you make it on terms that don't stick you aren't really making it.

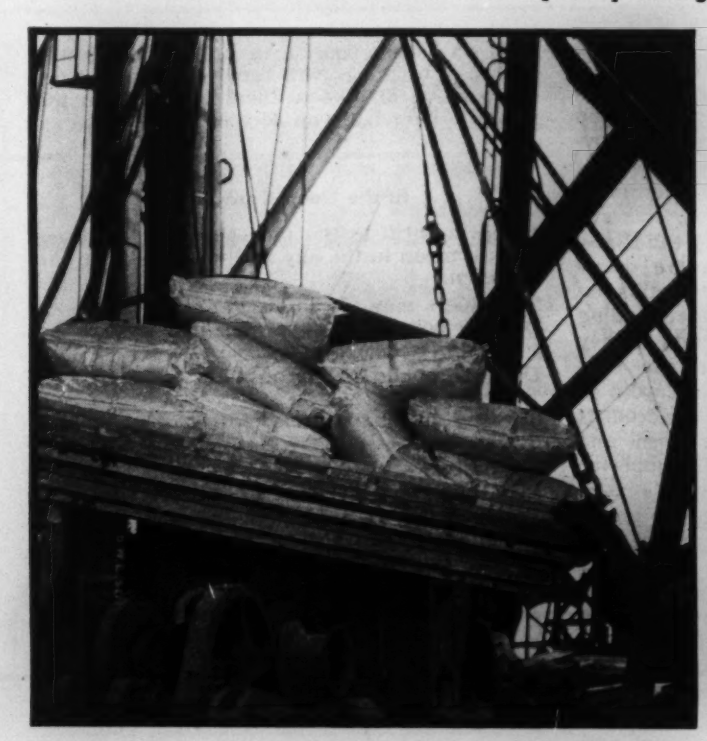
Stout Link in Perilous Atlantic Life Line . . .



At the docks winches clang, and booms move up and down as ship's stores as well as food for the crew are speedily swung aboard.

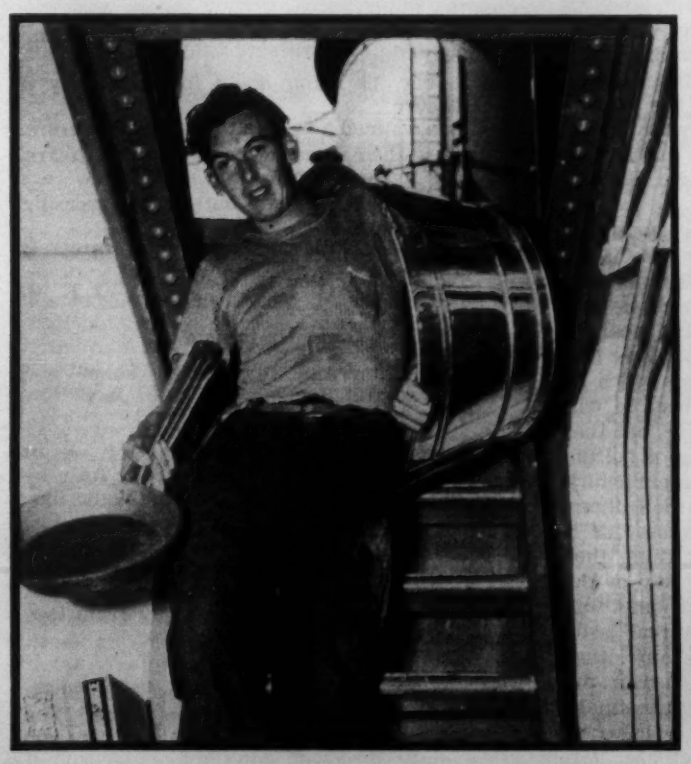
Into the forepeak store this stevedore lowers coils of rope, wire cable and other deck stores.

All they need is a can opener. There's enough canned goods here to last 50 men for six months.



Guess again—It isn't flour, but cement and sand. Mixed, they make concrete — used for plugging shell holes.

For the trip across each ship carries more than 30 barrels of various oils.



Just about everything but the kitchen sink goes aboard as equipment for the ship's galley — kitchen to you.

Here's many a juicy steak for hungry Tars. And no meat coupons are needed.

By Raymond Arthur Davies

SHIPS like armies travel on their stomachs. A strange concept, isn't it? And yet go down to any shipyard. Watch the myriad of workers lovingly complete the hull of a ship, launch it, fit it, take it out for a trial run, equip it with defensive weapons. Watch the new crew go aboard. You, a landlubber, would think the ship is all set to go to sea. But it is not. It needs the ship's stores and above all food for the crew. Without these, it cannot move.

The provisioning and equipping of ships of the new Canadian Merchant Marine has become a specialized, almost exact science. Much of the work is done by the Purchases and Stores Department of the Canadian National Railways. Come along to one of the great storehouses at the dock at which merchant ships are tied up after their successful trial runs. Inside, as far as eye can see, are cases of supplies. Winches clang away, booms move up and down, whole barrow loads of supplies are lifted aboard in heavy nets in one fell swoop.

Everything seems to be mixed up. But gradually you recognize order. You see certain things placed together on the floor, you see supplies for various stores aboard the ship laid out on long tables to tally exactly with a printed or mimeographed sheet of requisition; you watch a ship's officer carefully check each item to make certain that nothing is forgotten.

The foodstuffs and other supplies before you are worth about $10,000. The food alone is expected to suffice for five months' run, supplemented as it will be by the "green stores"—fresh meat, milk, vegetables. A village of 1,000 inhabitants could subsist comfortably for one week on the food going aboard. Look ahead . . . there goes 1,000 pounds of butter, 150 pounds of ham, 750 pounds of bacon, 1,800 pounds of sugar, 345 pounds of coffee! Not to mention, two gallons of olives, 75 pounds of dried prunes, cases of lime juice, apricots, pickles, and raisins.

Times have surely changed. At one time merchant sailors were notoriously badly fed and many a ditty was composed about salt pork and beans which often were the sole staple items of diet for whole voyages. But now for breakfast the merchant sailor gets cereal, bacon and eggs one day, liver and onions another, and sausages, the third—potatoes, hot cakes, jam, marmalade and coffee. For dinner he gets soup, meat, occasionally fish, potatoes and other vegetables, pudding, coffee. Supper consists of chops or steaks, potatoes, pie, preserves and coffee.

THE food allotment for men on these ships reflects the hard life they lead even apart from the constant danger from enemy submarines, airplanes, and mines. The work is hard and calories of food consumed are correspondingly high. This is the reason for providing for every man aboard a merchant ship one and three quarter pounds of butter per week as compared with less than a third of that amount for us ashore. Each man gets six ounces of tea and four of sugar per week and a pound of preserves which rank high in energy food value. Ah yes, we mustn't forget the ice cream. The general stores of a ship include a large ice cream freezer and this delicacy is frequently prepared.

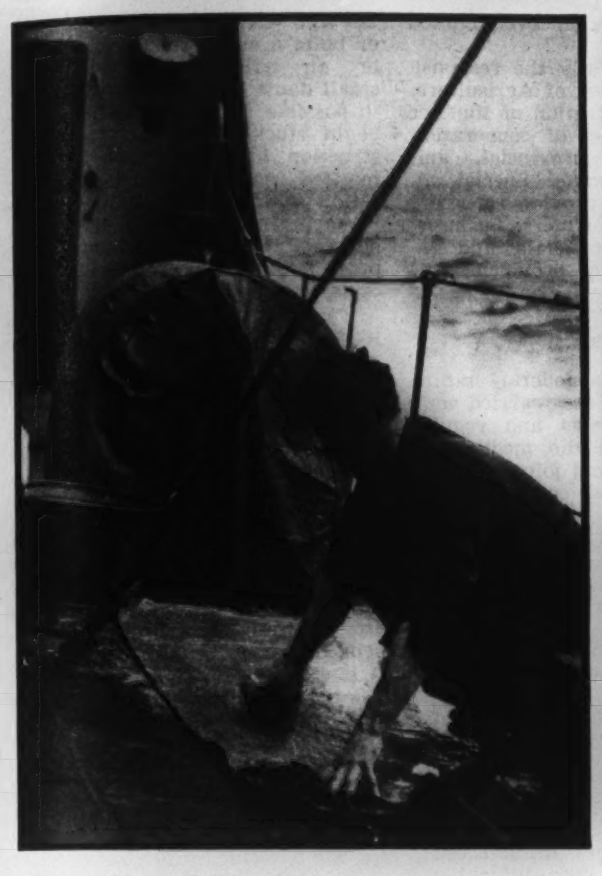
In the old, primitive days the ship's galley equipment consisted mostly of pans and ladles. Today the galley is equipped with excellent stoves, pans, skimmers, ham knife, boning knife, egg slicer, apple corer, fish scissors, pudding moulds and a score of other utensils. The cook's work if more complicated, is a lot easier than what it used to be.

It is only natural that this type of modern kitchen should be equipped with many types of sundries for the preparation of more tasty meals. For this reason supplies include cheese, curry powder, corn starch, meat essences, herbs, sauces, salad dressings, garlic salt and condiments of all kinds.

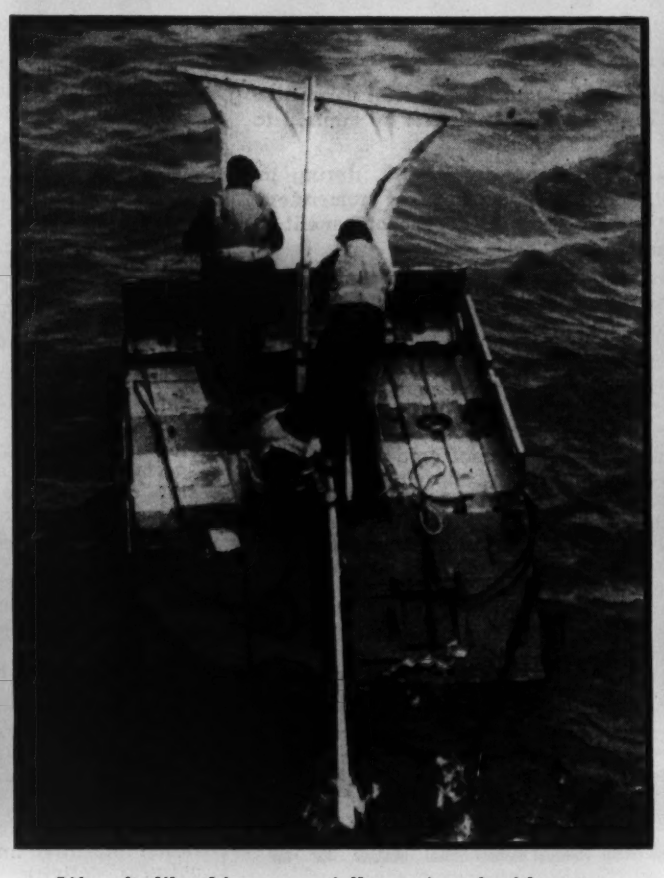
Special provisions are carried for the lifeboats and life rafts. These are selected with a view of providing the highest possible food value in the smallest possible space. They include sweet condensed milk, biscuits, chocolate bars, malted milk tablets, and the modern beef product going under the old name of pemmican.

General stores are just as important. They include such instruments as chronometers and sextants, and even a revolver or two. The ship

. . . Ships Like Men Must Be Equipped to Serve



"I thought my hammock cover was white until—" If not his favorite soap, there's lots of it!



Life rafts like this are specially equipped with water, food, maps and medicine. The sail is bright red.

Wintry winds are already sweeping the North Atlantic. Sailors tugging at ropes stiff with cold need energy-rich food and lots of it.

must also have a good supply of charts, writing paper, envelopes, log books, pens, ink, pencils and calendars.

If you ask the C.N.R. supply men what is their greatest headache, their bottleneck, in equipping a ship, they will reply unhesitatingly, "calendars and slates and slate pencils."

"Why calendars?" I asked.

"Well, sir—You just try to get calendars for 1943 along about the months of July, August or September, or a calendar for 1944 in October, when some of our ships are launched."

"Almost everybody on a ship needs a calendar some time or other. . . Especially the kind with the luscious ladies." . . . Oh, well, the sailors do lead a lonely life. Someone should make a specialty of supplying the Merchant Marine with calendars, especially the kind that will serve as "Pin-up girls" for our tars.

And slates and slate pencils? Inquiry revealed that these are used in the engine room for noting down signals from the bridge before they are transferred to the engine room log. A simple enough item it would seem. But this is an age when slates and slate pencils are forgotten implements. The little red schoolhouse uses them no longer and in fact you discover with some surprise that they must be made to order for the C.N.R.

BUT these items are minor among the more than 1,500 that must be taken aboard. The deck department supplies alone include oils, paints and greases, brushes, fish oil (for smoothing the sea in emergency), paraffin or kerosene, colza oil (vegetable product) for the binnacle lamp near the steering wheel in case of electric light failure, wires, ropes, tarpaulins. More than 30 barrels of various oils go aboard, 280 pounds of soft soap, ten gallons of liquid soap.

In addition the ship must have and gets various ladders, 30 shovels, a score or more ashbags of burlap impregnated with asbestos, 100 or more buckets, even three wheelbarrows and two bundles of brown handles. Some of the "hardware" going aboard you are not likely to find in the neighborhood hardware store. Take for example the 300 wood plugs of various sizes that are taken into the ship. They are tapered to a point for machine gun holes. In emergency, often, special plugs are made of whatever materials are at hand. Recently a ship came in with a plug the size of a barrelhead where a shell went through.

Among the more unusual items are 50 whistles.

"Whistles? What are they for?" I asked.

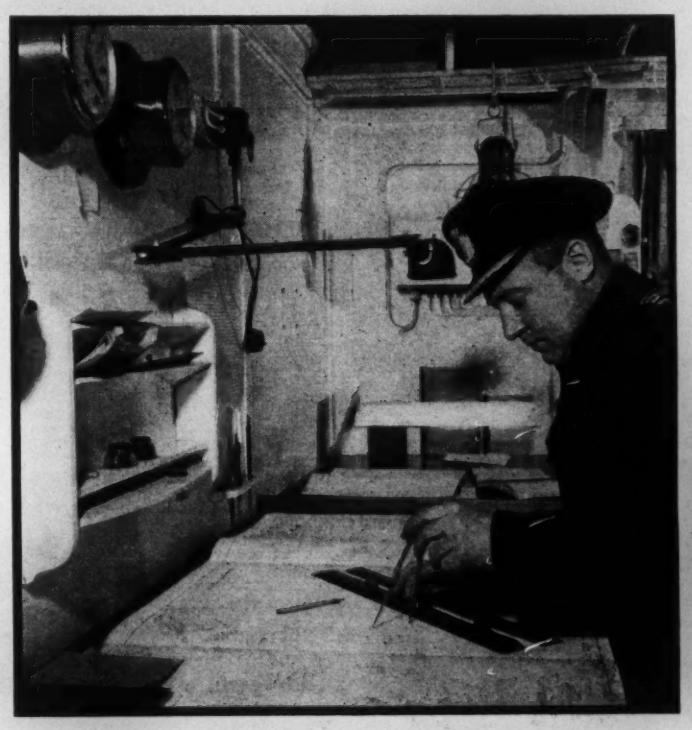
"Well, sir, now supposing you were aboard when a torpedo struck. It was night time and you were blown into the sea. How would you call attention to yourself except for hollering? See? Whistles. That's what they're for."

ANOTHER provision for the safety of sailors is the excellent ARP equipment provided for every ship. You can examine it at leisure on the dock. It includes fire extinguishers, decontamination trays, gas masks and special outfits of oil skins (eight of them).

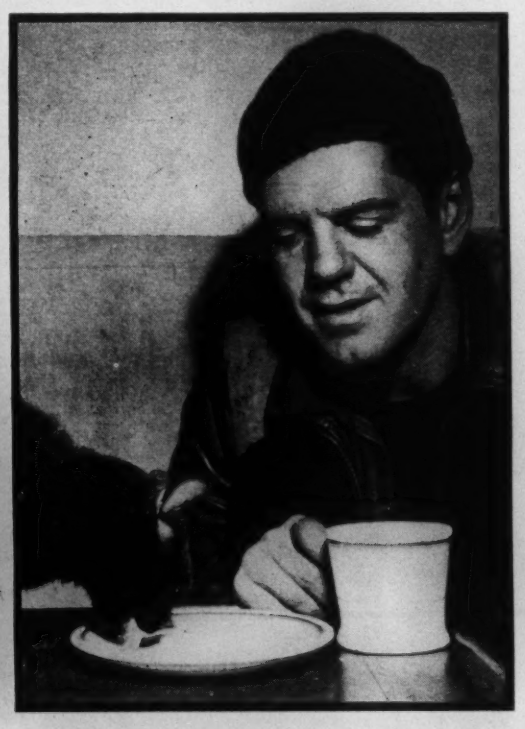
The lifeboats and rafts are marvels of concentrated storing. Each ship carries a special waterproof case in which there is a very efficient radio transmitter and receiver for use in lifeboats. Food and water are always kept aboard. Sails for lifeboats are bright red in color and the canvas hood and side screens are yellow or bright orange to make recognition easier. The boats also carry yellow or bright orange bunting flags. Also a medicine chest, the contents of which include a gallon can of oil or medicament for massage purposes. Logically, of course, the lifeboats contain approved sets of charts covering the whole world, in waterproof wallets.

The engineroom too, has its special stores, including tools, oils and blackout screens. The coke included is not intended for fuel, but rather for the filters. And speaking of filters, each ship is equipped with complete apparatus and supplies for water chlorination.

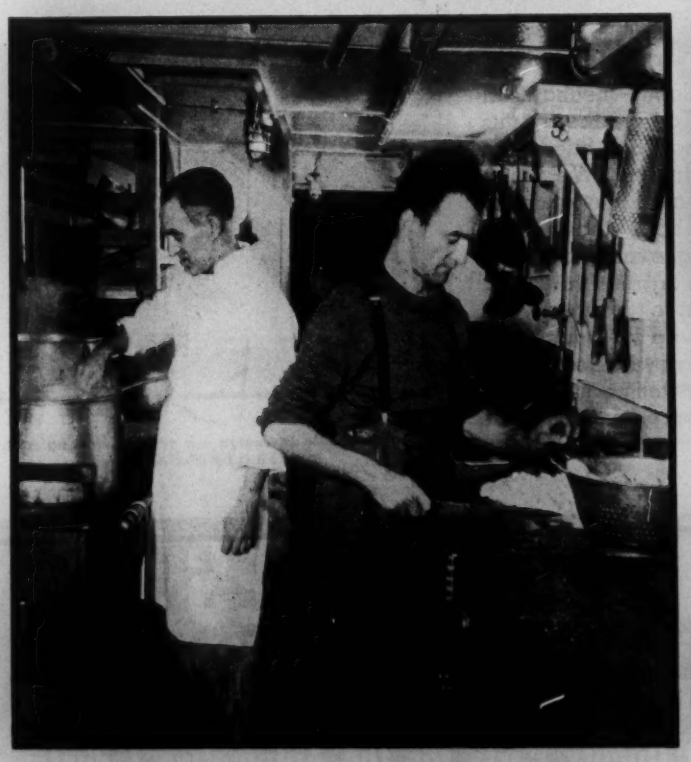
The supplying and equipping of merchant vessels has become a big business during the past year when Canadian shipyards began to reach mass production of ships. Today ships come off the ways at a higher rate than ever before. As their number increases, so grows the burden upon the men and concerns which must provide food and supplies.



Everything you would expect to find in the chartroom. Ship is fully equipped even to a pencil sharpener.



There's always milk, fresh or canned, on board and the ship's cat has a priority.



Every 24 hours, these cooks use 100 pounds of potatoes, 60 pounds of beef, 14 pounds of fruit and 10 dozen eggs.

Here's the sleeping and messing quarters and the inevitable "pin-up" girls.

Rehabilitation Will Benefit All Our Farming

BY JANET R. KEITH

It has recently been recommended to parliament by a special committee that the provisions of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act be applied to all of Canada.

A brief glance at the program carried out by P.F.R.A. during its eight years of existence demonstrates that it has been of tremendous benefit to the prairie region, and would undoubtedly be of benefit to other agricultural areas of the dominion.

Administration of the Act has set a new precedent in the field of federal-provincial-municipal co-operation which might well serve as a model for any rehabilitation agency.

MIRACLES wrought in agriculture under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act are well-known to many a farmer in the drought-stricken areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Soon they may become familiar to farmers in all parts of Canada. For the special parliamentary committee on reconstruction and re-establishment, after studying exhaustively the problems of Canadian agriculture, has recommended that the scope of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act be extended to embrace the entire dominion.

"Our studies have convinced us", said the committee members in a report submitted to the House of Commons on June 23 of this year, "that in many respects Canada's agricultural life would be greatly improved if the general provisions of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act could be applied to all of Canada. We therefore recommend that the government consider the advisability of submitting to parliament legislation that will so amend the Act as to make its provisions available throughout Canada in the same manner as they now apply to certain parts of the three prairie provinces."

Back in the thirties great areas in the south of the prairie provinces looked more like desert than farming country. Farmers watched helplessly as the hot prairie sun beat down on their parched lands, and the hot prairie wind lashed their fields into great clouds of dust. To rescue these areas from the fate of becoming a second Sahara, the federal parliament passed, in 1935, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

The object of the Act was "to provide for improvement of agricultural conditions in those parts of the prairie provinces which in recent years have suffered severely from drought and soil drifting." Under its terms the Minister of Agriculture was authorized to introduce throughout the area in question "systems of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, land utilization and land settlement" that would provide greater economic security to prairie farmers.

The total land area lying within the scope of the Act is 103,300,000 acres, which takes in over 170,000 farms.

Although technically the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture, the actual administration of the Act is a working model of cooperation amongst federal, provincial, and municipal governments. Special advisory committees provide representation for active farmers, businessmen, government officials, and experts from the three provincial universities.

Accent on Research

The P.F.R.A. is a federal statute whose provisions are carried out under provincial laws and regulations. Yet, through the medium of special agreement and joint membership on boards and committees, it seems to surmount successfully the limitations of the B.N.A. Act. Farmers themselves have been encouraged to form Agricultural Improvement Associations, which work in close harmony with the P.F.R.A. There are now 282 of these associations operating, with a membership of 30,000 farmers.

Eloquent proof that the administrative set-up of P.F.R.A. has worked, and worked well, lies in the accomplishments of the past eight years. Broadly speaking, the program of rehabilitating prairie agriculture has fallen into three important divisions: cultural activities, land utilization, and water conservation.

The cultural division of P.F.R.A. is interested in promoting those farming practices best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of particular regions. The serious problem of soil drifting, for instance, has been overcome to some extent by encouraging the practice of "strip farming". Instead of leaving whole fields to summer fallow, thereby encouraging soil drifting in a dry year, farmers now alternate crops and summer fallow in strips from 8 to 16 rods wide, running at right angles to prevailing winds.

A specially equipped laboratory on the Dominion Experimental Farm at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, conducts research into the proper management of prairie soils. Special attention has been devoted to testing the varieties of grasses most suited to particular regions. For example it has been found that crested wheat grass, originally from Siberia, grows very well on our western prairies. Trees for tree planting are distributed free both to individual farmers and to associations of farmers.

The land utilization work of P.F.R.A. consists mainly of getting submarginal lands out of cultivation and developing them into community pastures. There were in the prairie farming areas millions of acres of submarginal land which, because of the sandy quality of the soil, should never have been cultivated in the first place. It has been the task of P.F.R.A. to move settlers off these submarginal lands and place them on new farms. The poor land is then re-grassed and made available as pasture to the farmers and stock growers of the surrounding country.

Practical Results

Each of these community pastures, which range in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres, is fenced and provided with stock-watering facilities. To date 67 community pastures have been completed, comprising an area of 1,250,000 acres. Last year these pastures had a livestock population of 40,000 head of cattle and 15,000 head of horses.

Perhaps the most important work of the P.F.R.A. is its water conservation program. Even those areas of the prairies where the soil is good get very little rainfall, and every drop of water is precious.

The water conservation measures adopted have included both small projects for the use of individual farmers and large projects for the use of organized groups. The P.F.R.A. will provide financial assistance, up to a certain fixed maximum, to farmers who want to excavate a dug-out, or build a small stock-watering dam or an irrigation project. These small dams and dug-outs often make it possible for a prairie farmer to begin stock-raising, and their construction has been followed by a marked increase in livestock population with corresponding increases in farm income. To date P.F.R.A. has completed nearly 20,000 of these projects, and has received applications for another 20,000.

The large water conservation projects, which consist of dams, reservoirs, canals, and other irrigation facilities, are financed entirely by government funds voted for rehabilitation projects. In Alberta funds have been provided for the extension and improvement of irrigation systems already in existence. In Manitoba, where irrigation is not practised extensively, large stock-watering dams have been constructed. In Saskatchewan, which suffers more than any other province from drought, irrigation projects are now being developed for the first time. It is estimated that a total of 3,383,000 acres can be irrigated in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Irrigation Means New Hope

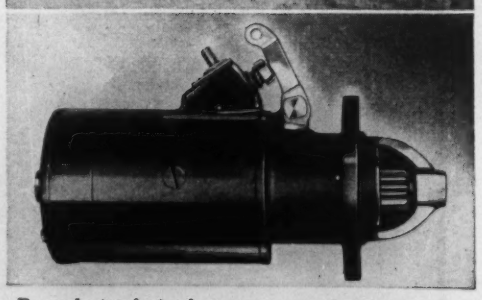
The introduction of irrigation into Saskatchewan opens up new hopes for the agriculture of that province. "It is a rehabilitation measure which provides satisfactory locations for the resettlement of farm families being moved from submarginal lands," says Mr. George Spence, Director of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation. "Also, water may be brought to individual farms, situated in a project, for the irrigation of 30 or 40 acres as an insurance measure against drought. A farmer does not have to get his whole farm irrigated in Saskatchewan to live; even in the driest part of the province. If he gets ten or fifteen acres of irrigation he can be reasonably secure. I am not speaking from theory when I say that I would sooner have a small project in one of those irrigation districts with some dry land surroundings for pasture than some of the best wheat land on the Regina plains."

Rehabilitation work within the P.F.R.A. area itself is far from complete. But the committee on reconstruction, in recommending that the scope of the Act be made country-wide, undoubtedly felt that other agricultural areas of Canada would benefit tremendously from the same sort of measures which P.F.R.A. has applied so successfully to its own region. There are still farmers in the maritimes trying to make a living from submarginal lands, farmers in northern Saskatchewan who need irrigation, farmers in Ontario who would benefit from the results of a thorough soil survey. What began as a desperate effort to battle the effects of drought on the western prairies may well grow into a comprehensive national program which could fittingly be called Canadian Farm Rehabilitation.

American soldiers helping with the English harvest soon discovered farming is not all hard work. This one took time out from pitching hay to chat with a charming land girl.

A GOOD START..

EAST SIDE—West Side—all around the globe—mechanized equipment is helping to win this war. To give these units a really good start on the way to Berlin most are fitted with Delco-Remy starting motors built by McKinnons. We make them simple in pattern, rugged in construction and dependable in operation because we have the "know-how" that results from a background of specific engineering experience and extensive facilities. • When the lights go on again throughout the war-torn world we will be among the first to turn the sword into the ploughshare because we were set up for peacetime production. Now, however, reinforced by knowledge gained through war manufacture, we will be in a better position than ever to help Canada and Canadians prepare for the bright future that is our country's destiny.



Rugged, simple in design—a typical starting motor unit built by McKinnons.

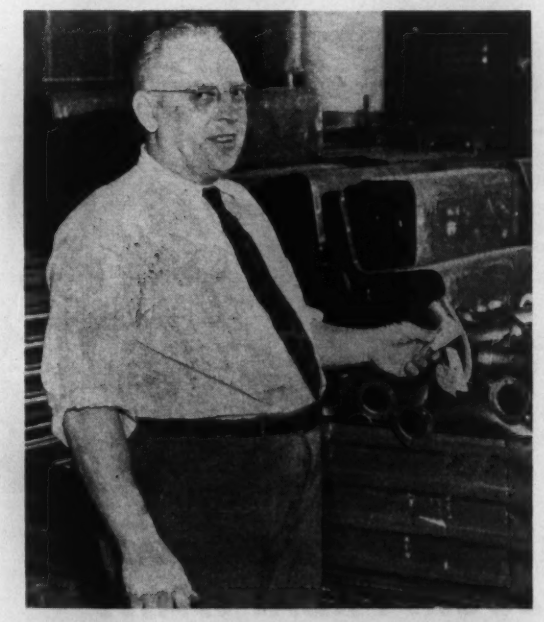
The McKINNON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
SUBSIDIARY - GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
For Over 20 Years Makers of Quality Parts for the Automotive Industry

116,170 "Ideas for Victory"

FROM GENERAL MOTORS WAR WORKERS

. . . and General Motors Is Rewarding that Spirit at the Rate of a Million Dollars a Year

Stanley E. Blair, a utility man at General Motors in Oshawa, has received $750 in Victory Bonds for his suggestion. Blair's idea resulted in a saving of thousands of dollars worth of lumber and labor in a year in crating military vehicles for shipment.



For a suggestion that has saved considerable labor and material in the production of fuel tanks for military vehicles, Lionel Barks has received $750 in War Savings Certificates. Mr. Barks, a General Motors employee at Oshawa, "hit the jackpot" with his twenty-ninth suggestion and he intends to make as many more as he can think of.

IN ALL of its 112 plants in 50 cities of Canada and the United States, General Motors encourages employee suggestions for aiding war production, through a carefully planned system of awards. General Motors has always welcomed suggestions from employees. In fact, there have been similar suggestion plans in various GM plants for years, and it was thought that an expansion of these plans in these times would increase war production efficiency.

As a result, GM war workers have to date contributed 116,170 written ideas. Yes, *written* ideas. Many of them good ideas, "Victory Ideas." Nearly 20,000 of them have been winning ideas and have been put into operation. For the open mind policy of General Motors accords a fair test to every suggestion.

Eight thousand four hundred ideas were submitted the very first month. They are now coming in at a monthly rate of better than 10,000, or a yearly rate of one idea for every three workers.

Thus, the individual war workers of General Motors are being given full opportunity to add their bit to the continuing contributions of management, supervision and engineering, in those activities which deal with increasing production, saving materials, lowering costs and promoting plant safety.

Helping Those Who Help Our War Effort

In the first 15 months' operation of its plan to reward workers for ideas that assist our war effort, General Motors paid out $660,895 in War Bonds and Stamps. And today the awards are being made at the rate of better than a *million dollars* a year.

General Motors considers that money well spent. It is a merited reward to those who help our war effort. It is a proper incentive for individual initiative. It is one form of appreciation to those who *think* as they work—who are not content merely to perform the requirements of their jobs.

Something Better, Faster

Canadians are always interested in finding ways to do things better and faster.

This spirit among General Motors men and women — now also increased by the desire to help win Victory and to back the men at the war fronts — accounts for their inspiring performance.

There must be a great inward satisfaction for all who have submitted suggestions, in the realization that they have made some effort out of the ordinary to help win the war.

They can say of themselves, as General Motors says—"Victory Is Our Business!"

Some Facts Regarding GM Employee Awards

Total suggestions to date	116,170
Present monthly rate of suggestions	10,021
Suggestions put into effect	19,995
Amount in awards to date (purchase price of War Bonds and Stamps)	$660,895
Present yearly rate of awards	$1,087,440
Maximum award (Purchase value, War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds)	$750

The character of the suggestions accepted is indicated by the following proportions of amounts paid in awards:

War production ideas—to increase production, save materials or reduce costs	66.9%
Ideas to increase safety	21.6%
Miscellaneous ideas	11.5%

Details of the General Motors plan to encourage employee suggestions will gladly be sent to interested individuals or companies.

We All Can Help!

In addition to their contributions of ideas to help win the war—and to the vital importance of their regular jobs in supplying war materials—General Motors men and women are participating in all forms of war activities . . . They are regularly setting aside a part of their wages for War Savings Certificates.

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

GENERAL MOTORS

"Victory is Our Business!"

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • McLAUGHLIN-BUICK • CADILLAC • CHEVROLET and GMC TRUCKS

GM-743

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ceilings Crisis Is Over: Line Is Held

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

BORED as we are, and as probably you are too, with the subject of the crisis over the wage and price ceilings, it seems to devolve on us to tell you that it is pretty well over and that anti-inflation policy is safe for the present from the threat to which it has been exposed since the middle of August. The government might have been expected to give you the good news first, but it has been busy with party caucuses and Liberal Federation meetings, besides which it has had a hard time coming to a decision and sticking to it. Our latest word is that it was still reweighing some of the points in the matter, still hesitant about committing itself, but there is no longer much doubt about what it is going to do and we are impatient to close the chapter.

The anti-inflation structure is to be maintained by the dropping of the one item in the McTague report which would have seriously broken through the wage ceilings and forced a substantial loosening of price ceilings. This is the item calling for the freeing of wage rates up to 50 cents an hour from the ceiling and the establishment of these rates as a wage floor. For this concession to low-wage workers the government is substituting McTague's alternative proposal of family allowances for dependent children. The family allowances are being resorted to for the purpose for which McTague suggested them—that of getting around the necessity, involved in the discarded wage item, of seriously disturbing the wartime economic stabilization system.

With this choice of the one alternative over the other, the McTague report is being adopted pretty much in whole. Labor gets important concessions—most of the items in the bill of rights the big organizations submitted to National War Labor Board during its inquiry into labor relations—the defences against inflation are held, and not labor alone but low-income families in all occupational classes share in a redistribution of the national income. The price control people are freed from their fears.

Compulsory Bargaining

All of this does not mean that wage and price ceilings will escape adjustment entirely. Secondary wage provisions of the McTague plan provide for a little more flexibility in the ceilings. This flexibility is in part to replace further increases (after the one due this month) in the cost of living bonus. Bonuses are to be done away with and current bonus payments incorporated in basic wage rates. Wage ceilings are to be subject to a general survey as the basis for systematic adjustments to eliminate discrepancies and injustices. This will put some little pressure under the cost of living index.

Labor gets compulsory collective bargaining in war industry, but for the duration only because of the government's jurisdictional limitations, but perhaps with some assurance of its extension later on. However, the immediate value of this concession will of necessity be abridged in keeping with reaffirmation of anti-inflation policy. It cannot embrace bargaining for breaches in the wage ceilings. Labor's claim to representation on government war boards, control administrations, and other bodies governing matters in which it has an interest, will be allowed. At the labor relations inquiry the labor organizations seemed to be less concerned about industrial councils than about some other matters, but these two are likely to be included in the new program.

As has been obvious almost from the commencement of the McTague inquiry last May, no labor relations plan would be complete without extensive revision of labor control laws and of the machinery and methods by which they are administered. In the revision that is coming the National War Labor Board will be clothed with much more independent authority than has been vested in it heretofore. This will amount pretty much to a new start in labor relations administration.

New Labor Whipping Boy

Clearly, the Labor Board cannot have comprehensive jurisdiction if a large part of the business of dealing with industrial disputes and disturbances is to be handled by another authority as at present. It follows, therefore, that the other authority will have to give way. This obviously means a termination of conciliation processes as carried on by the Labor Department. And this in turn implies that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, one of the first of Mr. Mackenzie King's own brain-children, no longer sufficiently serves.

It implies something else that is likely to be of even more interest to labor organization heads. They have been in the way of using the Minister of Labor whoever he might be—Mr. Mitchell's predecessors only in a lesser degree than himself—as a whipping boy. With jurisdiction centred and consolidated in the National War Labor Board they will no longer be able to put the finger on the Labor Minister. As the federal Labor Minister is shunted out of the labor relations picture, so also will be provincial Labor Ministers. They will be replaced by men removed from politics, probably judges in most cases.

Now perhaps we can sit back and wait for the aftermath. It should be interesting. Labor gets quite a lot in this program, but a great many people will be surprised if its spokesmen are satisfied. It is too much to expect that they will be, for if they were satisfied they would have to take a vacation from their crusade, and they don't seem to like such vacations. And how is the country going to react to the bonusing of children? How is Ontario, which puts up so much of the money for bonuses and everything else, going to feel about a very large share of that money going to bonus the large families of Quebec? The situation has potentialities of interest.

There is, in fact, no discernible limit to these potentialities. In his speech to the Liberal Federation Mr. Mackenzie King, after giving assurance that he does not want a general election while the war is on and that he does not plan to have one before the end of the parliamentary term in 1945 unless compelled to do so, identified certain circumstances any one of which would leave him no choice but an appeal to the country for a renewal of his mandate. One of these circumstances is attacks on the government by its political opponents in connection with its war policies and programs. It is altogether conceivable that the labor plan and the family allowances may provoke such attacks and create the circumstance which Mr. King has said would make an election unavoidable. And this circumstance, if it is to arise, is no further away than the meeting of Parliament early in the year. It would be brought much nearer still if Mr. King should decide that such a radical departure as family allowances should be submitted for the approval of the legislators without delay.

Indeed, not a few whose experience in reading between the lines of Mr. King's political statements was directed to his speech to the party federation felt that he had not much expectation of being able to escape for long the circumstances he established as reasons for an election.

On October 21, 1942, eight men in a Flying Fortress braced themselves for a forced landing on the Pacific. The captain skillfully brought the plane down in the valley between two mountainous swells. Three rubber rafts were inflated and the men scrambled into them as the plane settled. Six minutes later, the plane disappeared and the men were alone in the broad Pacific. Thus began an ordeal of drifting; burned with sun and salt water, starved and parched with frightful thirst; that ended with a miraculous rescue 21 long days later. It is the now epic adventure of the Rickenbacker Pacific Mission. One by one all of the watches in the party, except one, stopped running as salt water corrosion attacked the movements. No watches are built for the punishment these watches suffered. But we are proud that the one that kept on running was a Longines.

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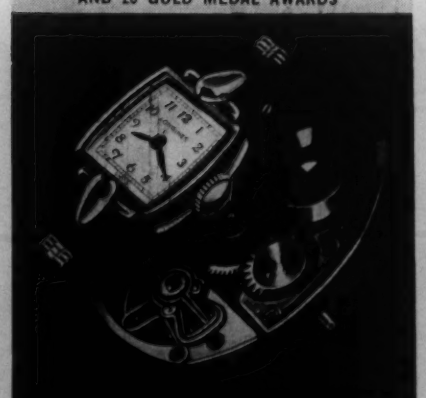

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Kiev Will Mean More Than Just Another Victory

At the time of writing the Red Army is on the verge of its final assault against Kiev. To the Russian people the capture of the city means one of the greatest triumphs of the war. Kiev has had such a prominent place in the growth of Russia through the past ten centuries that it is familiarly known as the mother of Russian cities.

BY DAVID ENGLAND

FEW victories in this war will bring greater joy to the hearts of our Soviet Allies than the release of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, from the Nazi yoke.

For this great city—the third in the U.S.S.R. in point of population—is a place of outstanding strategic value. But it is far more than that. Kiev holds in the affections of all Russians a place that is unique. For 400 years, to the middle of the thirteenth century, Kiev was the capital of the country. It has always been regarded as the "mother of Russian cities", the first Muscovite capital, the most ancient city of the former Russian Empire, and the cradle of the nation's culture. Three hundred years back its academy (or college) was founded, and this was the first centre of light and learning in Russia.

Jerusalem of Russia

Nothing during the past two and a quarter years has angered our allies more than the Nazi desecration of Kiev, because not only was its rise the first step in the creation by the Slavs of what was to become Russia, but it was also the first centre of Christianity in the country. Religion has never lost its hold on the masses of the people, and millions of peasant soldiers remember that it was the Christian warrior hero, St. Vladimir, who, ten centuries ago, first baptized the Russians there in the Dnieper.

Every year this historic event was commemorated by the "Blessing of the Waters", and bottles of water were as jealously preserved by the pilgrims as is water from the Jordan by visitors to Palestine. In fact, Kiev was often known as the "Jerusalem of Russia". It was the Mecca of the Christian faith for the Russians, and it drew hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who, in many instances, tramped hundreds of miles to reach it.

Like the story of Christianity itself, that of Kiev has been marked by strife and bloodshed from the far-off days when, towards the end of the ninth century, adventurous Vikings from Scandinavia made it the centre of an empire, and then pushed on to the Black Sea and the Caspian. Its geographical situation, close to western trade, and at the edge of the black earth region, Russia's most fertile territory, fated it to sack and invasion.

Once Wiped Out

Time and time again it was embroiled in the political struggles of the west, and when momentarily free from their turmoil, it was called upon to withstand pillage by the nomad conquerors of the Steppes. Jewish pogroms and revolutionary movements early this century were only stopped with the outbreak of war in 1914, and this brought even more terrible penalties. Kiev was probably more fought over than any other city in Russia, for between 1914 and 1921 it changed hands, during the battles between Russians, Germans, Poles, partisans of the Reds and Whites, and the Ukrainians, no fewer than 23 times.

Once during its long history Kiev was completely wiped out except for a few houses and a handful of survivors. The tortured city was in little better case after the final triumph of the Revolutionaries. The bloody street fighting, the terrible bombardments and the frequent changes of occupants resulted in much of the city being burned or reduced to heaps of rubble. When, eventually, peace came to the exhausted city, its trials were not yet over, for famine and disease supervened.

Population Doubled

Yet such was the vitality of Kiev, a feature which it has exhibited down the ages, that it recovered rapidly. An English traveller, who saw it in the spring before the Nazi invasion, standing boldly on the high right bank of the Dnieper, with billows of pink apple blossom on the grassy slopes of the old fortress, and the golden domes of its sacred and ancient monastery, the Lavra, piled up like blazing tangerines against a cloudless sky, said it reminded him of some grand old man who has experienced every vicissitude, and whom life cannot frighten any more.

Like most other Russian cities Kiev has experienced an astonishing growth of population since the Revolution. It has almost doubled to about 850,000, and with its imposing structures and broad thoroughfares it had the prosperous and business-like aspect of a Western European city. Kiev was a great distributing centre for the agricultural products of the Ukraine, as well as the site of many heavy industries, including the manufacture of tractors. Educationally it was a centre of learning second only to Leningrad.

Because of the devastation prevailing, after the last war, Kharkov was made the capital of the Ukraine. Fittingly this honor was restored to the "Mother of Russian Cities" nine years ago.

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BRITISH NEWS LETTER

Greece is a Key to Britain's Policy in Europe

BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the National News Letter, and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

A CENTURY and a quarter ago, after a great revolutionary struggle in Europe, Britain refused to support the legitimist policy of Metternich, designed to preserve the status quo and its obsolete regimes and rulers. Instead, she allied herself with the young forces of Liberalism. By so doing, she became the leader of social progress in the nineteenth century. In Greece, for instance, people were helped to throw off the foreign yoke, bury their sectional differences and establish a national state, based on a liberal constitution.

What is Britain's policy in Europe today?

There were signs in the Prime Minister's references to Italy and her satellite states, in the course of his House of Commons speech last week, that our present Government may prove to be no less liberal and far-sighted in its European policy than were Castlereagh, Canning and their successors a century or more ago.

But when one considers certain other aspects of our present policy, one begins to have doubts. Greece is a case in point. It is an important case because the capitulation of Fascist Italy and the hollowness of the German power throughout the Balkans has brought the early liberation of Greece within the realm of military possibilities. Already the process of liberation has begun in the outlying Greek Islands.

To understand the attitude and problems of the Greeks and judge the British policy in this connection, we must briefly sketch what has happened inside Greece since April 1941, when the country's armed forces, which had so valiantly withstood the flashy power of Mussolini's Italy, were overwhelmed by a Nazi blow. The Greek story is unique even among the epics of Poland, Norway and the other occupied countries.

After the defeat of April 1941, Greece lay prostrate. Bulgarian avarice, given a free hand by the Nazis, led to a reign of terror in the north-eastern districts. Fascists and Nazis occupying the remainder of the country seized upon what economic crumbs were left after the costly months of war. The control of every paying commercial enterprise was grabbed up by the Germans. Food, already scarce through the interruption of imports and domestic production, was requisitioned. Hundreds died every day in the streets of Athens and other large towns.

Greek Guerilla Army

Slowly the resistance movement arose. On the political side, its leadership came largely from those who, in years prior to the war, had opposed the dictatorship established under Metaxas in 1936. Now that it is a struggle against a foreign oppressor, an increasing number of Liberals, Republicans, Socialists, Communists, Agrarians, and Trade Unionists have joined. It was called E.A.M. (the initials of the Greek words for the National Liberation front).

In order to secure the allegiance and co-operation of all patriotic Greeks, E.A.M. has sought to avoid controversial and political issues. Its program is wisely restricted to a few basic aims; the liberation of Greece, opposition to the Quisling Government set up in Athens, help for the starving population, and a declaration of its intention to resist any future move to re-establish a dictatorship in liberated Greece. Under so broad and moderate a policy, even people with monarchist sympathies have gradually allied themselves with the liberation front.

So far as the vexed question of a monarchy is concerned, E.A.M. has restricted itself to the simple proposition that, at the proper time, the people must decide what sort of regime should be set up. Meanwhile, it was the struggle against the Nazis, Fascists and Bulgarians which was all-important.

Side by side with the political organization, a guerilla army began to arise from the remnants of Greek forces who had taken refuge in the hills and remote villages after Greece was overrun. By far the most important of these organized partisan forces was closely allied with E.A.M. and known as E.L.A.S. (the initials of the Greek words for the People's Liberation Army). In time this body came to comprise about eighty per cent of all the partisan forces, the only parallel organization of importance being the E.D.E.S. (Republican Liberation Army under the leadership of Col. Zervas).

Four General Strikes

Between the closing months of 1941 and the spring of 1942, the resistance movement was faced with dissension and rivalries connected with its aims and leadership. But after a serious crisis in March 1942, a new period of growth in the organization of resistance operations began. While full co-operation based on unity of purpose and organization did not come till some time later, E.L.A.S. and E.D.E.S. no longer frittered away their energies and reserves against each other. Resistance operations, both military and economic, began to assume the pattern of a carefully-planned National Movement.

In April of the same year the first big strike was held. Increased salaries for civil servants who were especially hit by inflation, and soup kitchens were demanded. The Quisling Government of Tsolakoglu was obliged to give in. But in the months which followed, conditions became worse than ever.

With the development of unity among the resisters, the power of resistance grew. In September 1942, a general strike in Athens and a partial strike in Piraeus forced the occupation authorities to take steps which brought some amelioration of the hardships suffered by the population. The strike also brought about the fall of the Government of Tsolakoglu. In March 1943, a second general strike was called in Athens and Piraeus, mainly directed against the conscription of Greeks for forced labor in Germany. The result was the cessation of labor conscription and the resignation of the second Quisling government under Logothatopoulos. On the 25th of June, a third general strike was called in the capital and spread to Thessalonika, Larissa, Volos, Crete and elsewhere in protest against the shooting of hostages by the enemy. A month later another, on an even wider scale, was directed against the cession of further Greek territories to Bulgaria. Besides gaining some important concessions, this series of strikes has greatly increased the problems of the occupation authorities and helped to knit the resistance movements more closely together.

40 Underground Papers

Meanwhile other important developments are taking place in Greece. Underground newspapers have sprung up until today some forty are being regularly distributed throughout the country, all of which play a part in the resistance, and incidentally, all but two or three openly support and acknowledge the leadership of E.A.M. In co-operation with E.L.A.S., E.A.M. has called up ten age groups for service in the patriotic armed forces. At the present time, nearly four-fifths of Greece

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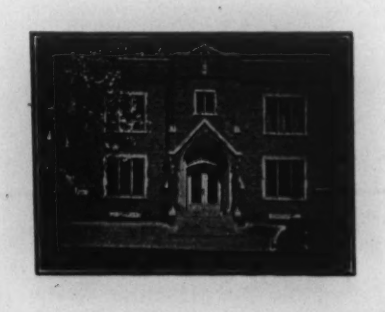

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has been liberated throughout this area, elections for the district councils and committees of E.A.M. have been held, taxes collected, courts of law set up, and some semblance to normal life and administration has been restored. Above all, E.A.M. has led in organizing civilian support for the guerilla army without which the latter could not have carried on its operations.

The story of those operations is one of the most thrilling chapters of the war. Enemy detachments have been ambushed and destroyed, supply trains blown up or captured, and communications disrupted. While the Germans today control the large ports and coastal districts, their hold over the main routes to the north is tenuous and only held at considerable cost. If, for instance, the Germans wished to send motor convoy supplies from Salonika to Albania, they would be forced to choose between using the long coastal road or sending a strong expedition to open up one of the shorter routes through the interior, now firmly in patriotic hands. Undoubtedly Germans have sufficient forces in Greece to defeat the guerillas in pitched battle, but only at the cost of leaving themselves dangerously exposed at other points.

Monarchy a Problem

The armed forces of Greek Partisans, numbering about 60,000 men, are now united under a single Commander-in-chief, Colonel Sarafis. In July 1943 an agreement was also reached which brought these forces under the Allied Middle East Command with which close liaison is maintained. It is not without significance that the Greek Emigré Government in Cairo appears to have had no part in the agreement, indeed to have taken no official cognizance of it, even to the extent of welcoming it as a move towards unified strategy. As for E.A.M., the Greek Government at Cairo regards this body with ill-disguised suspicion, if not actual hostility.

This brings us to the problem of the monarchy. Even the *London Times* in despatches from Cairo has reported that there is much feeling against King George of the Hellenes in Greece today. The reason is not difficult to find. Too many Greeks remember that just before he was recalled to the throne in 1935, the King gave a solemn undertaking that he would respect the constitution. In the elections held early in 1936, the first after the King regained the throne, the only political party which openly defended a dictatorial program was that of General Metaxas. The latter suffered a crushing defeat, obtaining only seven out of nearly 300 seats in the Greek Parliament, or just under five per cent of the votes cast. Nevertheless, when the Greek people awoke on the morning of the 4th of August 1936, they learned from the newspapers that a dictatorship under Metaxas had been set up during the hours of the previous night with the King's connivance, if not indeed at his direction. During the years which followed, the Greeks found no reason to believe that the King did not favor and support the dictatorship under Metaxas, and after the latter's death in January, 1941, his successors.

Demand King Not Return

On the 4th of July 1943, in a broadcast to Greece, King George of the Hellenes promised free elections for a constitutional assembly within six months of the country's liberation. He was also reported to be ready to agree to leave Greece after the invader had been driven out and await outside the country for the decision of the plebiscite to decide whether he should return to the throne.

In view of past experience, these assurances do not satisfy some Greeks. They insist that the King should not return at the head of the Greek forces now in Egypt, but should remain outside the country pending the outcome of the plebiscite which they propose to hold as soon as possible after their liberation under the surveillance of British, American and Soviet observers who would be invited to be present and to pass upon its fairness. These people profess to fear that if the king returned before the plebiscite was held, he might again forget his undertakings or he might leave behind him a Government at Athens which would prevent a free expression of popular feeling.

A short time ago, a delegation of six leaders of the Greek resistance movement, arrived in Cairo. They had important consultations on military matters with the Allied High Command there, consultations which are said to have been highly satisfactory. They also presented two demands to the Greek King and the Emigré Government. One was that they should be allowed three portfolios in the Government, including that of the Minister of the Interior. The second was that the King should not return till after the plebiscite. The delegation has now returned to Greece without satisfaction on either of the political issues.

How united the Greeks are on the question of the monarchy is a hotly debated question. As I mentioned above, the E.A.M. has tried to avoid issues which might have a disruptive effect on the unity which has been built up inside Greece. Nevertheless, my information convinces me that the great majority of E.A.M. and E.L.A.S., and at least some of the members of E.D.E.S. feel very strongly that the King should await the people's expressed invitation to return. Some go so far as to suggest that bitter civil strife will be threatened if and when the King sets foot on the Greek mainland before he is recalled to the throne.

It is at this point that the Greek question thrusts itself into the realm of British foreign policy and post-war European affairs, as there is reason to believe that various people, who are responsible for Britain's relations with the Greeks do not all see eye to eye on this question. For instance, it would not surprise me if our military authorities, who have a number of liaison officers in Greece and are therefore the more likely to feel the force of opinion inside the country, were to take the line that we should avoid giving even the appearance of supporting the King against the wishes of the Greek Resistance Movement. On the other hand, it would not be surprising if those concerned more with political relations discounted the strength of the "plebiscite first" feeling in Greece, and backed the policy which the Greek King has adopted.

No responsible person in Britain would think of attempting to foist any regime or individual on our valiant Greek allies. But we must make very sure that we do not follow a policy which gives the appearance of so doing and damns the name and honor of Britain in the eyes of Greek democrats for generations to come. In the light of his remarks at Quebec about the King of the Hellenes, I hope that Mr. Churchill will make certain that Britain stands with, not against, the political aspirations of the Greek people.

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THE HITLER WAR

New Planes for New Phase in Air War

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

A FOUR weeks' campaign in Italy has secured us our first major objectives, the great port of Naples and the nexus of airfields around Foggia. We appear now to have a dozen or so divisions in Southern Italy, against the half-dozen German divisions operating south of Rome, and as our engineers clear Naples harbor and quays of block-ships we will be able to bring in more troops, and the necessary supplies for their campaign against Rome and the north, as well as for the commissioning of Foggia on a big scale.

Although bitter, heavy going must be expected all the way up the rugged spine of Italy—where our troops will learn why Italy is a poor country—the 8th Army's landing behind the enemy flank at Termoli, and its easy progress so far all the way up the Adriatic coast, point out the fundamental weakness of the enemy's position.

On the Italian Flanks

Almost the whole Adriatic coast is flat and open, with no dominating hills or mountains such as the Germans had at Salerno and would have at most places on the Tyrrhenian shore. We have the amphibious power to constantly turn the German left flank; we have taken a commanding position far up his right flank, in Corsica; and we will have an evermounting aerial superiority. There can be no question, therefore, of the result. It is just a matter of time, of grinding weeks and months of advance to the ridge of the Apennines, running roughly from Spezia to Ancona, and to the River Po.

While this major campaign is being pressed forward it may be expected that we will establish, first contact with the Yugoslav guerrilla forces holding most of the Dalmatian coast, and then bases across the Adriatic. These could be either on the mainland, or perhaps on the islands immediately opposite Termoli, between Split and Dubrovnik, all of which are said to be in guerrilla hands.

The fact that we allowed the guerrillas to be driven from Split during the past week might indicate that we do not plan an early campaign on the mainland; though it might also have been for no other reason than that Split lay beyond our close-support fighter cover.

After the close call at Salerno it is likely that we will keep major landings within closer fighter support in the future; and it will be noted that the Termoli landing was only 50 miles ahead of the Foggia airfields, and half that distance beyond our advancing land forces.

It is not that we haven't fighters, such as the Lightning, or the Spitfire and Mustang with disposable gas tanks, which can operate 200 miles from their bases, as they had to do from Palermo to Salerno. But fighting at such long range severely limits the time which the aircraft can spend over the battle area, and then comes the moment, which can be very awkward, when the pilot, with his eye on the gas level, must turn his back to the enemy and run for home. These are the difficulties for the fliers; for the ground troops the big handicap is that their air support is not on quick call.

In this situation, it has now been disclosed, we threw in no fewer than six British aircraft-carriers at Salerno. The Illustrious and Formidable operated with the heavily-armored, 16-inch gun battleships Nelson and Rodney, while a second squadron of four smaller escort-carriers operated under the command of one of the most famous seadogs of this war, Admiral Vian, who started out, it will be remembered, as Captain Vian of the destroyer Cossack.

Seafire and Barracuda

From these six carriers Seafires were pitted successfully against the best German land-based fighters—which brings us a long, long way from Norway and Crete, and the gallant but obsolete Gladiators. The Fleet Air Arm, which was always provided with splendid carriers, has after agonizing delays acquired adequate fighters, and probably has also in service its new Barracuda torpedo-bomber.

There have been no operational reports of the latter, but its parliamentary critics say that, originally designed in 1939 around the Rolls-Royce Vulture engine—which was also to have powered the Hawker Tornado fighter and was actually used for a while in the Avro Manchester twin-engined bomber, but which had to be abandoned because of incurable difficulties—the Barracuda "has been so messed about that there is little of the original design left, and, in short, it is a bad piece of work and quite useless." As to that, we shall have to wait and see.

While we are on the subject of plane types it may be interesting to quote Sir Roy Fedden, one of Britain's aeronautical leaders, on four new American fighter types which are coming along. First there is the improved Mustang, mounting the new Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, which is shaping up as one of the finest fighters of the war. Then there is a new Airacobra, with a two-stage supercharged Allison engine; and a new Curtiss fighter with an 18-cylinder air-cooled engine.

New Douglas Fighter

But Fedden appears to have been particularly impressed by a new twin-motored Douglas fighter, which is now in production and will be faster than any other twin-engined machine. He also mentions the long-awaited Boeing B-29 and Consolidated B-32 bombers which "will carry a larger load, will be 50 miles an hour faster, and have a range greater than the best British bomber now in service."

That means the Lancaster; so that we can forecast the performance of the new American heavies as at least 10-ton bomb-carriers, with a speed of 325 miles per hour or more, and a range of about 3000 miles. Plane speeds, it should be said, are almost universally exaggerated. Any number of American fighters have been given speeds of "over 400 miles an hour." One of the most prominent of these, the Lightning, is given an actual speed of 360 m.p.h. by the accurate British magazine *Aeroplane;* the new 2000 h.p. carrier-fighter Corsair, 366 m.p.h.; and the first Mustang 370 m.p.h.

Perhaps the only plane in service today about which it can be said unquestionably that it does "over 400" is the Mosquito, and it is not certain whether this is in the heavily-armed fighter version, or the unarmed bomber, after it has dropped its load. It is a fact that the latter have outrun the Focke-Wulf 190, which careful British tests accredit with a top speed of 390. The new Spitfire IX, the new Mustang and the Thunderbolt probably touch 400, with the Typhoon a shade faster.

In new plane types, Britain has the merit of bringing hers into service a year or two earlier than the Americans (or the Russians or Japs, who have both placed new fighter types in service in recent weeks, though no details are known of them). Of the constantly improved Spitfire it would be superfluous to say anything, except that in the Merlin engine used in it, as well as in the Mosquito and Lancaster, Britain has had a "secret weapon" more effective than any that ingenious German inventors have produced of late.

When the war is all over these three British plane types will stand among the very greatest; nor is it to be imagined that the British have nothing new yet to come, though at this stage of the war it might be thought more advantageous to concentrate production to the maximum on types which appear adequate to "finish the job."

Focke-Wulf Withdrawn

The Germans, for their part, have shown nothing new since the Focke-Wulf 190 came into service nearly two years ago, and the twin-engined Messerschmitt 210 over a year ago. The latter, which they hoped would be their "Mosquito", has been a disappointment, and not been put into large-scale use; while curiously enough the excellent Focke-Wulf 190, instead of gradually replacing the older fighters of the Luftwaffe, has only appeared in small numbers in Russia and the Mediterranean, and lately been steadily withdrawn from the Channel.

Here our fliers are now meeting more Messerschmitt 109's, and from the scores being published—9 of ours to 10 of theirs last Sunday, for example—it looks as though it were an improved 109. Whether Focke-Wulf production has been hard hit, or whether the Germans are saving their best fighter for invasion day, it is only possible to speculate.

For their main fighter task of the present, the defence of the Reich from our heavy bombers, they are using large numbers of Junkers 88's, which might be roughly compared to our Beaufort-Beaufighter type. In these planes, which are big enough to provide a stable platform, the Germans have mounted large calibre guns, 37 mm. or bigger, with which they pot at the Fortress formations from beyond our 50-calibre range.

ME-210's With Rockets

Both Junkers 88's and Messerschmitt 210's have also been fitted with rocket projectors. Reported for the first time on the Regensburg raid, August 17, these new weapons were described by an American airman as firing a string of 20 or 30 orange-colored projectiles about the size of an indoor baseball. They, too, count on operating from beyond the 50-calibre defensive range of the Fortresses, though rocket projectiles are not as accurate as those fired from guns.

The answer to these new weapons and tactics on which, German speakers reveal, the enemy had counted a great deal, has already been given in the fighter escort provided in the last two day raids, all the way to Emden and Frankfort and back to Britain. The Thunderbolts, in spite of the disadvantage of their big size and their heavy gasoline load, had a phenomenal success at Emden, shooting down 21 German fighters for a loss of one. What kind of German fighters they met is not said.

Our night bombers have met at Hannover, Mannheim and especially Berlin, German night-fighters equipped with searchlights, and dropping flares constantly from above, to silhouette our aircraft for fighter attack from below, and for the searchlight crews. But the shifting of our attack hither and yon all across Germany and Austria, directed from both British and Mediterranean bases, has so stretched German fighter defences that we have come off lately with much lighter losses.

The Germans had apparently convinced themselves that, after Hamburg, we would make a dead set on Berlin, for political and psychological reasons, and concentrated their defences there so heavily that when we came, we did in fact suffer severely.

Fooled Them on Berlin

But we fooled them in that we had not come yet to fight out the expected "Battle of Berlin" to obliterate their capital. While gaining many of the fruits of such an obliteration attack, through the hasty evacuation and dispersal of government bureaus and company head offices, we concentrated our bombs on Berlin's industries (it is the greatest industrial city of the Reich) with such effect that three-quarters of the giant Siemens electrical concern was destroyed, and 30 other electrical works hit. The Daimler-Benz and Humboldt-Deutz diesel engine works and some 65 miscellaneous factories were badly damaged as well.

Since then we have ranged far and wide, with the Americans picking out aircraft factories and rubber works in particular, and the RAF giving heavy blitzes to Nuremberg, Mannheim-Ludwigshafen and Hannover, the latter receiving the heaviest attack of the war, 2338 long tons, concentrated into the short period of 30 minutes.

Very interesting is that the Fortresses were reported to have used the RAF's area-bombing technique at Emden, when they sent pathfinders ahead, and bombed through "90 percent cloud", which precluded their favorite precision bombing. In fact, there are so few clear days in Western Europe that much of the daylight bombing of German and Austrian targets may be gradually shifted to the Mediterranean.

October to be Greatest

In addition to obtaining a forecast of clear weather over the target, bombers flying from Britain have to have a forecast of clear weather over their bases at landing-time. Thus September was the worst bombing month of this year, since January. But October has started out, quite literally, with a tremendous bang, and promises to be the heaviest bombing month of the war.

It may be recalled that in an article in SATURDAY NIGHT of June 5 I discussed the objective set by an American writer of 20,000 tons a month by each of the RAF and the US 8th Bomber Force. In September the 8th Air Force topped its previous high month with a record bomb discharge of 5400 tons. The RAF dropped 14,000 long tons, which was 5000 under the figure for August.

From present indications, both forces will set new records in October, and Goebbels will be proven right in his oddly truthful warning of last Sunday that "the fact that raids have not been carried out on certain occasions is definitely attributable to the weather. . . If it sometimes seemed during the past few weeks that the enemy air terror had abated somewhat, we shall still, in spite of this fact have to expect serious setbacks in the future."

Here we see a German official again employing the Churchill line of "blood, sweat and tears," telling his people that hard tests are ahead, while boasting that German defences have been so improved that they "inflict exceptional losses on the enemy as he now openly has to admit.

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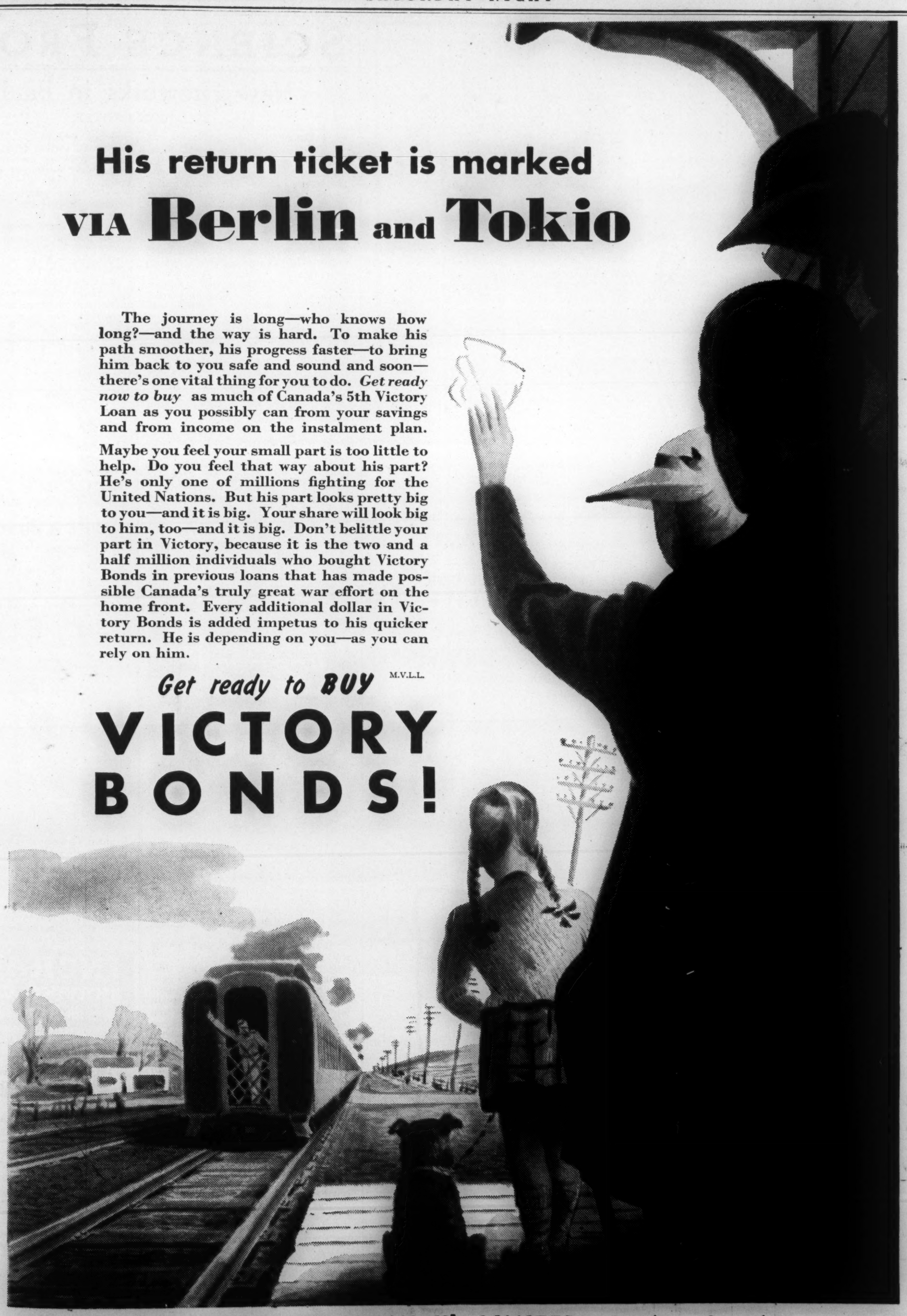

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SCIENCE FRONT

New Fireworks in Battle

BY DYSON CARTER

WATCHING airplane views of battles in the newsreels, have you ever wondered: "How on earth do bomber and fighter planes spot the enemy's tanks? In such a hectic battle, how do the airmen tell which of those little bugs-on-the-ground are to be squashed or left alone?"

That question arose in the World War. It became sharper and sharper as this war approached. Until very recently fliers could not identify their own fighting vehicles. Not unless they dived dangerously low. And our newspapers weren't handing out propaganda when they gleefully reported, a few months ago, how squadrons of Nazi Stukas in North Africa had thundered out of the clouds to massacre a formation of their own tanks. The Stukas attacked again and again, settled the fight in "their" favor, and roared away with never the faintest suspicion that Allied troops had cheered the show with hysterical delight.

Even from dive-bomber levels the Stuka pilots couldn't see the German tank insignia through the dust and commotion of the desert. It has happened to us, too. This problem wrinkled the brows of strategists and brought gooseflesh creeping up the backs of every tankist. It was the old logic of "You can't have your cake and eat it too". Either you painted huge identifications on top of tanks, tank-busters, trucks, motorized artillery and so on—and gave the enemy a perfect mark for his bomb and gun sights—or you left vehicles unmarked and took a chance on the kind of mistake the infamous Stukas made.

ONE day chemists were called to Headquarters. Said a Brass Hat: "We must have some means of positively identifying our vehicles from the air. But the identification must be removable very quickly."

"Vanishing paint, General?"

"No gags please!"

"Hmmmm. Wave a big flag and then pull it in?"

"When we want flags we'll ask the Office of Pennants Procurement!" And the General began to plead. "Think hard, Doctor. How about chemicals? Something to go on and off?"

"Aerosols", murmured the Ph.D.

"Never heard of 'em."

"Colored aerosols," the laboratory O.C. nodded.

He had it. One of the most spectacular and effective minor weapons of this war. So striking was the idea that competent authorities immediately commissioned two of the world's biggest (censored) chemical research organizations to turn this brainwave into reality and get it working in battle.

The idea was to use explosives that would give off vividly colored super-smoke puffs. In chemical language, the smokes would be aerosols. Meaning a dispersion of extremely fine solid particles in air. The colors and combinations of them would identify any vehicle or unit. They would be visible in daytime from almost any height. Yet they could be made to vanish just as quickly as desired.

THIS was the idea on paper. To convert it into formulas was a major research project. Without revealing any details that the Censor keeps in his safe we can get a pretty clear notion of what the chemists tackled. They first went back to the World War files and studied the crude smoke-screen and smoke-candle devices tried out in France. These were really aerosol producers. But they were defective. They couldn't puff out a huge quantity of dense smoke with explosive swiftness. And the smokes they did produce were inclined to dirty pastel shades, notably the browns and grays. There was no such thing as a brilliantly colored smoke.

However, the fundamental problem was to get a dense pure white aerosol. Many chemical mixtures will do a less than perfect job. Thus zinc powder and the fire-extinguishing liquid, carbon tetrachloride, will "burn" together and unite to form voluminous clouds of zinc chloride (very white) and carbon smoke (very black). The result is a gloomy smudge. So the chemists added sodium chlorate to the recipe. This has enough extra oxygen to burn up the carbon in the smoke. Thus the smoke was whitened. And the carbon dioxide gas (invisible) helped to billow the aerosol into a bigger cloud.

The result was still unsatisfactory. Two more chemicals were added: ammonium chloride and magnesium carbonate. The latter decomposes in the heat of burning, to form its own aerosol of pure white magnesium oxide powder, plus enough carbon dioxide gas to puff it out. The am-

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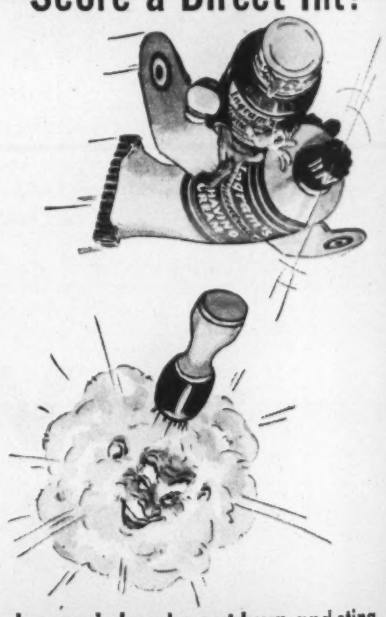

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THE OTHER PAGE

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monium chloride serves to control the burning mixture, because it has a cooling effect. The combination also produced ammonia and hydrochloric acid vapor, and as High School chemists know these two will re-unite to provide a dense white smoke. All in all the resulting formula gave a very complex, very white aerosol. Then research decided to take out the tetrachloride and put in hexachlorethane. Beyond here we cannot go. Hitler's divisional commanders on the Eastern Front are very anxious to get the latest formula, which is said to explode in the form of a gigantic white flag bearing the words and music of "Show Me The Way To Go Home!"

ON our side no enthusiasm could be aroused in white as a battle color. Getting a perfect white aerosol was only a laboratory start, like bleaching cotton before coloring it into dress goods. To dye a smoke was quite a different problem. A problem no one had ever considered before. For many months the outlook was disheartening.

Old-fashioned formulas for coloring fireworks were wholly unsatisfactory. Then someone suggested that the white smoke could literally be dyed, just the way cloth is dyed. Dye experts were called in. Impossible. Organic coloring materials are notoriously subject to decomposition when heated. Experiments proved that they would not resist the heat of the smoke bomb.

Of course a brick wall like that is just the stimulus modern research men need. These particular experts divided into two squads. One set out to make the most heat-resisting dyes possible. The other worked on methods of mixing the dyes with the smoke-stuff, so that the coloring matter would be evaporated up into the aerosol without being overly heated. This sounds elementary. Actually it involved the most abstruse mathematical approach, with the advanced physics of colloidal dispersions thrown in. After many hundreds of tests, both research groups succeeded.

Here are the specifications that were finally met: a dense, swiftly produced smoke, colored brilliant red, orange, yellow, green, violet or black, visible from very high altitudes, absolutely safe to use, reliable and uniform.

Just before the North Africa invasion Lieut.-Gen. George Patton ordered battle-scale tests of the new smokes at the Edgewood Arsenal. They were an outstanding success. By that time the actual smoke producer had taken on several forms. One of the most convenient is about the size and shape of a hand grenade. It is only necessary to pull the pin and toss the grenade. Within four seconds the device starts to burn, giving the desired color of smoke. The aerosol is by no means a flare, since little or no light is given off. But so brilliant are the colors in daytime that fliers can distinguish them easily at two miles altitude. The standard grenade emits smoke for about three minutes. This is long enough to allow for friendly identification, but when the time is up there is no permanent mark left for enemy observers.

IMMEDIATELY the colors were tried in battle (General Patton ordered the first large quantity for the Africa campaign) the tacticians found a host of unpredicted uses for them. Not only were simple identifications possible, but color codes were worked out using two or more grenades in combination. Thus an infinite number of signals became possible. Land crews were able to give passwords to friends two miles above them. Green and yellow for tanks one day could be changed to red and black the next day, in order to deceive the enemy who quickly realized the reconnaissance value of deciphering these colored smoke puffs. On the other hand our men got the trick of popping meaningless smoke grenades from jeeps, confusing hostile observers but not those who knew the code.

Soon the device was adapted to cooperation between ground and air forces. Gun batteries got their targets beautifully spotted by pointers of colored smoke streaming down out of the sky under parachutes released by aerial observers. Thus smoke became a highly valuable supplement to radio. Not long afterwards it was found that under certain conditions colored smoke signals between planes had very interesting possibilities. Then, when these daylight technicolor fireworks started spouting everywhere along the Tunisian coast, from the cliffs up to the clouds, naval experts took notice. One needs little imagination to appreciate how vital it is to establish positive identification of naval units from the air, especially the smallest and fastest craft. The smoke grenade, and a modification that floats at sea, now has a place with the signaller's flags, blinker lights and wireless.

On the way is an illuminated aerosol for night use—a flare streamlined by modern colloid chemistry. Pyrotechnics like this have been reported from the Russian front and are said to be used in Moscow's lavish nighttime victory salutes. Such fireworks are all in battledress now. But when peace is won the civilian display experts will have fascinating new materials. We may even see aerial artists painting sunsets at noon right in the clouds!

New techniques brought success in landings on Salerno's beaches. Among the first to land were Engineers like these who worked with mine detectors in the soft sands often under concentrated Nazi Artillery fire.

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Penicillin So Far Bears Out Its Early Promise

BY WILSON POPHAM

Results of trial use of the new wonder drug have been so convincing that great efforts are being made to get it into mass production. In Britain and the United States manufacture is going ahead rapidly while exhaustive research is being made for an alternative method of production to replace the present slow process.

In Canada the Dominion government has approved a large appropriation to further penicillin production, and a plant in Toronto will start turning out the drug in February.

THE report that the new drug penicillin is being used to treat desperately wounded men in Italy shows that no time is being lost in making this new drug, only recently a laboratory curiosity, play its part in the war effort. Virtually the whole of the production of the drug, indeed, is reserved for the use of the Services and if it comes up to the high expectations of medical men, it will be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers and airmen who would otherwise almost certainly have died from their wounds.

Penicillin has been described as "hundreds of times" more powerful than M & B 693, one of the sulphonamide drugs which has saved thousands of people with certain types of infection during recent years. In non-technical language, this means that penicillin can stop the growth of bacteria in much smaller concentrations than the sulphonamide drugs and be used to attack certain types of bacteria against which the latter are impotent. It pierces the "armor" of these bacteria which are able to hold out against even the very potent sulphonamides. A concentration of as little as one part of penicillin in 25,000,000 has been found to stop the growth of certain harmful bacteria. The typhoid germ, so often used as a test, is arrested by a concentration of 1 in 3000.

The great problem at the moment is the production of the drug in quantities sufficient to give it an adequate trial, much less to make it available for general use. Britain and the U.S.A. are pooling their secrets and resources in an effort to increase the supplies of penicillin, but the amounts remain inadequate and are likely to do so until some alternative method of producing the drug is discovered.

Penicillin is prepared from a mould, a mould not unlike that which you find in gorgonzola cheese or on other foodstuffs. It is the name of the mould — *penicillium notatum* — that gives the drug its name. The mould itself was discovered some fifteen years ago and the story goes that its bactericidal properties were noted as the result of an accident. Professor A. Fleming noticed that small blank patches appeared on certain bacteria specimens awaiting microscopic examination. He traced the patches in which the bacteria had been destroyed to a mould, the result of air-borne spores alighting. Further work resulted in the discovery of the active principle in the mould that prevented the bacteria growing—penicillin.

New Process Needed

Unfortunately a great amount of mould is required to yield a very small quantity of the active principle. It is difficult to give exact figures, but many gallons of the culture medium would be required to yield a single dose or to put it another way, mould growing over acres would be necessary for the treatment of a single patient. Obviously until the chemical composition of the vital substance in penicillin that is poison to bacteria is discovered and a method of producing it synthetically or apart from the mould devised, the number of patients who can be treated is extremely limited.

Laboratories in all parts of Britain and the U.S.A. are working at this problem, the solution of which might also overcome the present difficulty that penicillin only retains its full powers for a limited time after it is made. At the same time the amounts now being produced are being given full clinical trials in cases where the less potent drugs would be ineffective. Professor Florey who, with his wife, carried out considerable trials of the drug at Oxford where it was discovered, is now working with other specialists in the Mediterranean theatre of war and the results he obtains will be eagerly awaited. What may be expected can be shown from a case which he described earlier this year. An airman was terribly ill with abscesses in the lungs, the result of blood poisoning with staphylococci. In the last war there would probably have been no question of saving his life. Even three years ago the hopes of saving him with sulphonamide might have been small for a high concentration of this drug is required to prevent the growth of this particular bacteria.

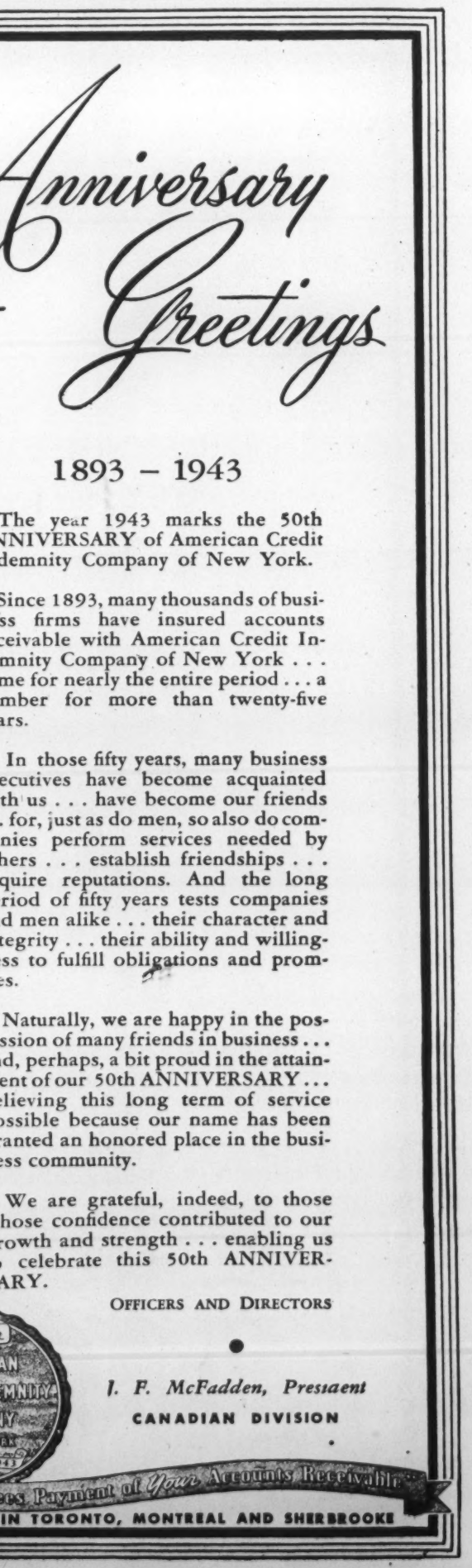
Treated with penicillin he made a complete recovery in a comparatively short time. This is only one case of a considerable number. In Glasgow many cases of burns with staphyloccal infection were treated with penicillin. In some cases the infection was killed in three days. In 38 out of the 42 cases, there was quick healing.

In treating septic burns and wounds, the drug is used as an ointment or cream and has proved effective.

Seems Non-Harmful

One of the great advantages noted so far is that penicillin does not seem to be toxic. That is, it attacks only the harmful bacteria, and not any of the healthy cells or organs of the body. The word "seems" is necessary. Medical men, remembering instances from the past of great germ-killing drugs which have caused disappointment because long experience showed that they produced bad effects on other parts of the body in some instances, will require long clinical trials of penicillin before they are completely satisfied.

When penicillin or its active principle can be produced in greater quantities and peace makes it possible to try the bacteria killer in other directions, it is possible that it will be found effective in combating some of the greatest killers known to men, including tuberculosis and leprosy. The bacteria responsible for these diseases have proved exceedingly resistant to poisons, but experts are optimistic that penicillin or possibly another chemical from some similar moulds will prove capable of penetrating their "armor" in certain forms.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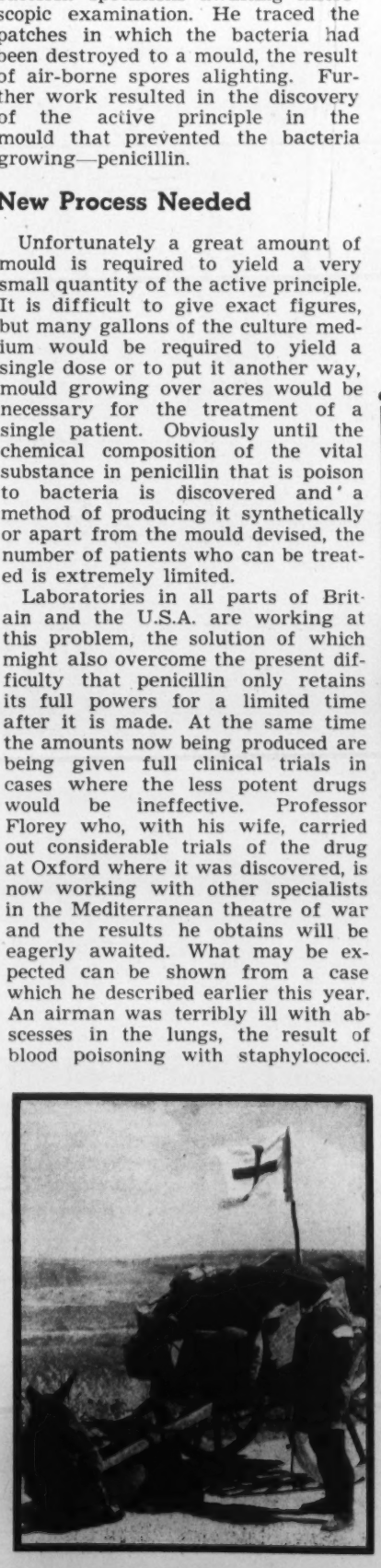

En route to the front line with army medical supplies, this Italian mule has staged a "lie-down" strike.

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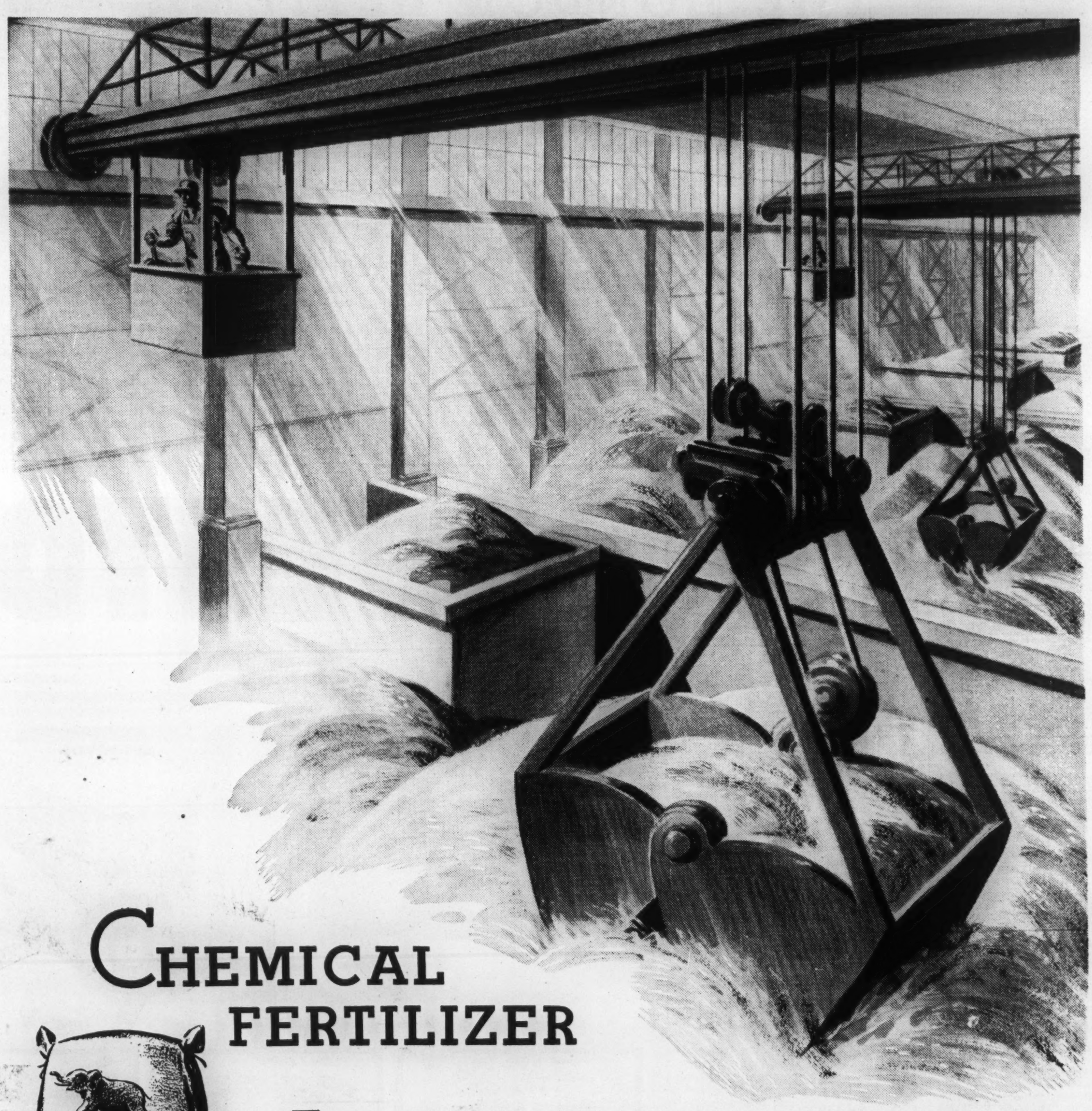

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

FOR generations man has tilled the soil and taken away the fruits of his labour from the ground, but he has, in large part, neglected to return to it the elements which are so necessary to ensure continued production. By introducing chemical fertilizer to the agricultural world, science has once again overcome and defeated one of those perplexing problems which Nature heaps upon us.

In these days of war, when every tillable acre of land is called upon to give its greatest yield and thus save valuable labour and transportation facilities for other important uses, the manufacture of fertilizer is another of those essential war industries which helps to hasten the day of victory.

This view of the fertilizer storage building at Warfield, B.C., shows the huge piles of Elephant Brand fertilizer ready for bagging and shipment to all parts of the continent and the Allied Nations.

Penicillin So Far Bears Out Its Early Promise

BY WILSON POPHAM

Results of trial use of the new wonder drug have been so convincing that great efforts are being made to get it into mass production. In Britain and the United States manufacture is going ahead rapidly while exhaustive research is being made for an alternative method of production to replace the present slow process.

In Canada the Dominion government has approved a large appropriation to further penicillin production, and a plant in Toronto will start turning out the drug in February.

THE report that the new drug penicillin is being used to treat desperately wounded men in Italy shows that no time is being lost in making this new drug, only recently a laboratory curiosity, play its part in the war effort. Virtually the whole of the production of the drug, indeed, is reserved for the use of the Services and if it comes up to the high expectations of medical men, it will be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers and airmen who would otherwise almost certainly have died from their wounds.

Penicillin has been described as "hundreds of times" more powerful than M & B 693, one of the sulphonamide drugs which has saved thousands of people with certain types of infection during recent years. In non-technical language, this means that penicillin can stop the growth of bacteria in much smaller concentrations than the sulphonamide drugs and be used to attack certain types of bacteria against which the latter are impotent. It pierces the "armor" of these bacteria which are able to hold out against even the very potent sulphonamides. A concentration of as little as one part of penicillin in 25,000,000 has been found to stop the growth of certain harmful bacteria. The typhoid germ, so often used as a test, is arrested by a concentration of 1 in 3000.

The great problem at the moment is the production of the drug in quantities sufficient to give it an adequate trial, much less to make it available for general use. Britain and the U.S.A. are pooling their secrets and resources in an effort to increase the supplies of penicillin, but the amounts remain inadequate and are likely to do so until some alternative method of producing the drug is discovered.

Penicillin is prepared from a mould, a mould not unlike that which you find in gorgonzola cheese or on other foodstuffs. It is the name of the mould — *penicillium notatum* — that gives the drug its name. The mould itself was discovered some fifteen years ago and the story goes that its bactericidal properties were noted as the result of an accident. Professor A. Fleming noticed that small blank patches appeared on certain bacteria specimens awaiting microscopic examination. He traced the patches in which the bacteria had been destroyed to a mould, the result of air-borne spores alighting. Further work resulted in the discovery of the active principle in the mould that prevented the bacteria growing—penicillin.

New Process Needed

Unfortunately a great amount of mould is required to yield a very small quantity of the active principle. It is difficult to give exact figures, but many gallons of the culture medium would be required to yield a single dose or to put it another way, mould growing over acres would be necessary for the treatment of a single patient. Obviously until the chemical composition of the vital substance in penicillin that is poison to bacteria is discovered and a method of producing it synthetically or apart from the mould devised, the number of patients who can be treated is extremely limited.

Laboratories in all parts of Britain and the U.S.A. are working at this problem, the solution of which might also overcome the present difficulty that penicillin only retains its full powers for a limited time after it is made. At the same time the amounts now being produced are being given full clinical trials in cases where the less potent drugs would be ineffective. Professor Florey who, with his wife, carried out considerable trials of the drug at Oxford where it was discovered, is now working with other specialists in the Mediterranean theatre of war and the results he obtains will be eagerly awaited. What may be expected can be shown from a case which he described earlier this year. An airman was terribly ill with abscesses in the lungs, the result of blood poisoning with staphylococci. In the last war there would probably have been no question of saving his life. Even three years ago the hopes of saving him with sulphonamide might have been small for a high concentration of this drug is required to prevent the growth of this particular bacteria.

Treated with penicillin he made a complete recovery in a comparatively short time. This is only one case of a considerable number. In Glasgow many cases of burns with staphyloccal infection were treated with penicillin. In some cases the infection was killed in three days. In 38 out of the 42 cases, there was quick healing.

In treating septic burns and wounds, the drug is used as an ointment or cream and has proved effective.

Seems Non-Harmful

One of the great advantages noted so far is that penicillin does not seem to be toxic. That is, it attacks only the harmful bacteria, and not any of the healthy cells or organs of the body. The word "seems" is necessary. Medical men, remembering instances from the past of great germ-killing drugs which have caused disappointment because long experience showed that they produced bad effects on other parts of the body in some instances, will require long clinical trials of penicillin before they are completely satisfied.

When penicillin or its active principle can be produced in greater quantities and peace makes it possible to try the bacteria killer in other directions, it is possible that it will be found effective in combating some of the greatest killers known to men, including tuberculosis and leprosy. The bacteria responsible for these diseases have proved exceedingly resistant to poisons, but experts are optimistic that penicillin or possibly another chemical from some similar moulds will prove capable of penetrating their "armor" in certain forms.

En route to the front line with army medical supplies, this Italian mule has staged a "lie-down" strike.

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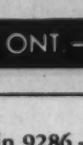

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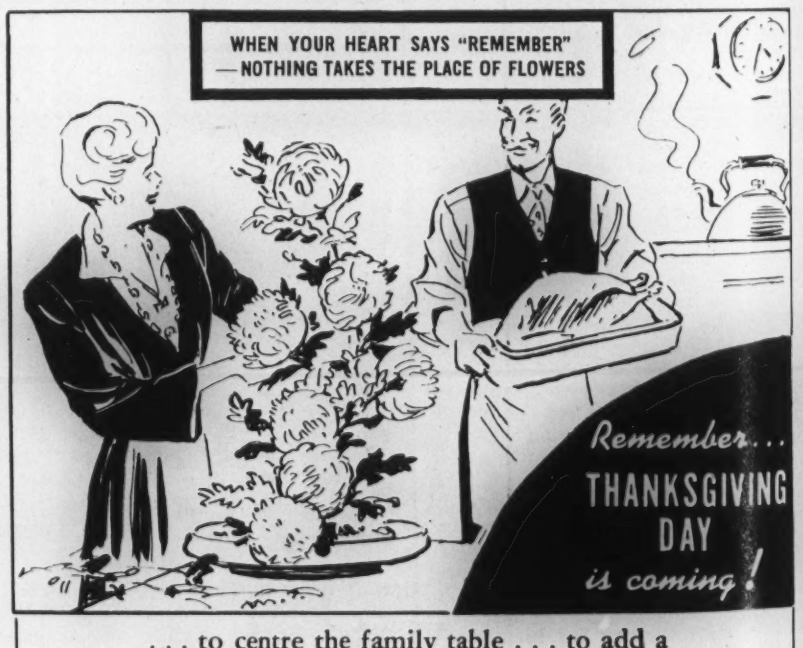

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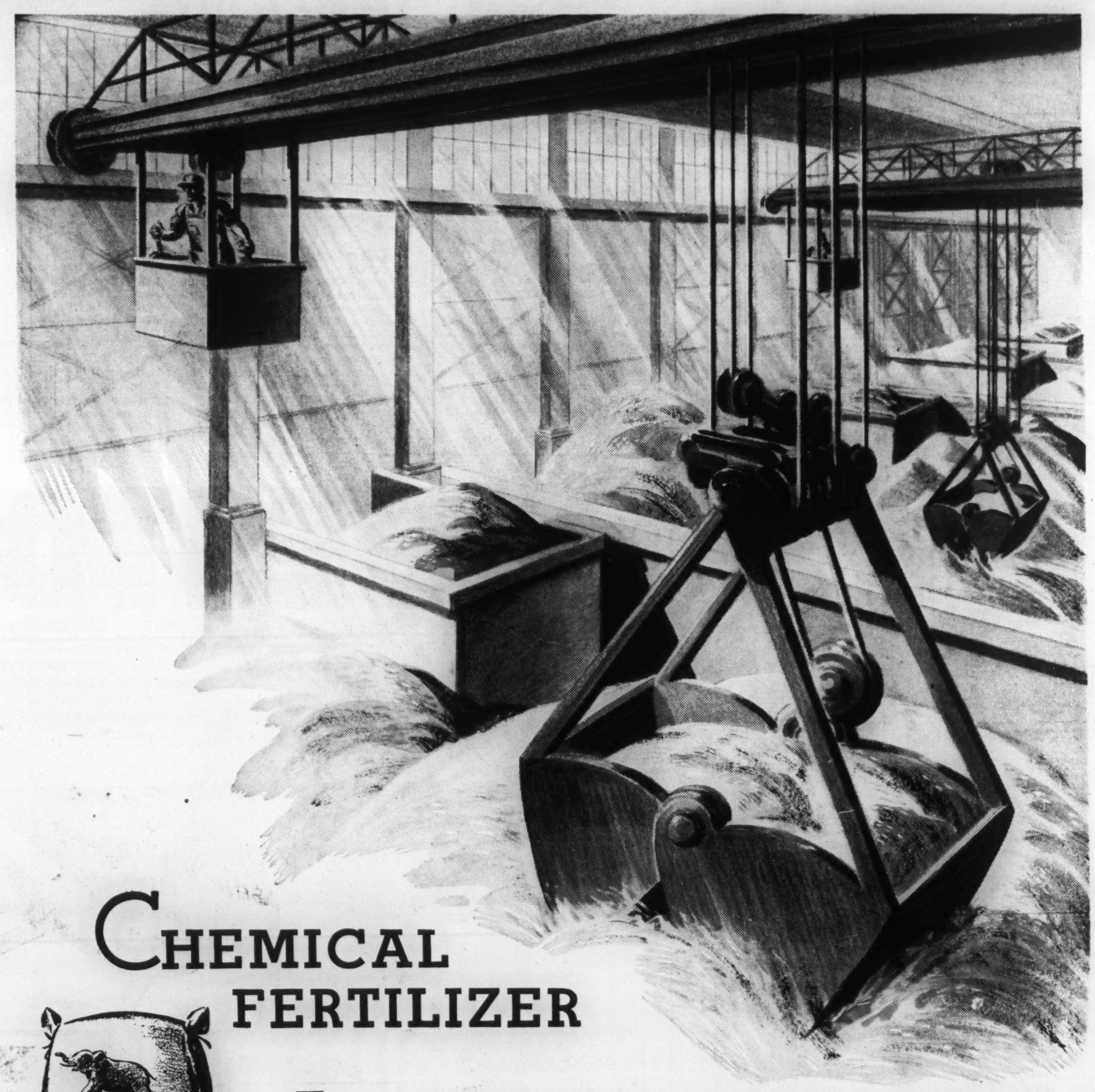

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THE LONDON LETTER

Basic English Off to a Good Start

BY P. O'D.

MR. CHURCHILL certainly started something when, in his recent Harvard lecture, he gave his blessing to Basic English. Ever since then the controversy has been raging like a forest fire, with letters pouring in to the Press in full spate, and endless arguments going on wherever two or three are gathered together. Odd and interesting that people should suddenly take so much interest in their own language! Encouraging, too! Perhaps they'll treat it better.

Mr. C. K. Ogden, of Cambridge, who invented so-called Basic English about thirty years ago, should be very much gratified at the sudden fame of his bantling. It is said, however, that he is not—at least, not entirely. He considers that all this publicity will lead to people rushing into the bookshops and buying up everything available on the subject, and so leaving nothing for the other people for whom Basic English is really intended, the people who have to learn English as rapidly as possible, and those people whose job it is to teach them and talk to them.

This is the whole point and usefulness of Basic. It is not intended as a substitute for proper English. It is not proposed that you or I, when we want to talk about shaving ourselves, should have to describe it as "removing the hair from our face." We are not expected henceforward to refer to our wives as "our dear married women." We are not being asked to do with 850 words what we normally do with four or five thousand—said to be the vocabulary of the average educated man. And nobody in the world knows this better than Mr. Churchill, who himself swings a vocabulary of somewhere around 30,000 words—or so philologists assure us.

Inevitably all sorts of circumlocutions are necessary with Basic—some of them comic enough, in all truth. But it is safe to say that none of them are as funny as Pidgin English, which is the actual medium of communication all over the South Seas, so that even Japs and Germans have had to learn it in order to talk to their native subjects. This is how a South Sea Islander would describe a violin—"one small bokkis b'long white man all, he scratch him belly b'long him, he sing out, fine fella."

Nothing in Basic could be as funny and cumbersome as that. But the South Sea Islanders have still to learn Basic. It is conceivable that they may prefer to carry on with Pidgin. And this is the weakness of all these more or less artificial languages, however logical and well-designed they may be. Unless they are generally accepted and used, they remain a mere academic exercise. Basic English is at least off to a good start—thanks to the war! It may succeed where the others have failed.

Negro in Britain

The London hotel management that turned out Leary Constantine, the Negro cricketer, because of his color, has come in for a lot of very bitter criticism. Even so responsible a publication as *The Spectator* has suggested that, if the Government is still commandeering hotels in London, this would be a good one to put at the head of the list. But such criticism, however nobly inspired, is not altogether fair.

A hotel manager is the servant of his public. The real sinners were the people who complained. It is even possible that some of the people who are now loudest in their condemnation might themselves, in similar circumstances. . . There are spots that even the most kindly and well-intentioned leopard finds it difficult to change.

By way of balm, it may be, the B.B.C. invited Constantine to broadcast. He did so — with admirable effect. He has a fine voice, rich and musical, and he spoke with frankness, but without the slightest bitterness, of his experiences in England. Listening to him one felt ashamed that a man of such obvious intelligence and character should so often be exposed to those minor humiliations that are sometimes more painful than serious wrongs.

There was also something quite startling in hearing him say, as he did, "My four grandparents were slaves." Hard to realize that slavery was only such a short distance back, a matter of a couple of generations. But there is consolation, too, in the thought. After all, he has come quite a long way from there. The world may move very slowly and jerkily and painfully, but it does move.

Labor and the Press

There is an acrid sort of amusement in catching the reformers, the protesters, the earnest advocates of freedom, on the wrong foot—to find them, when they have the chance, going in for just the same sort of skullduggery that they are forever holding up to scorn in the case of their opponents. It is like seeing a stage hero lose his toupee and suddenly become a bald-headed old rascal.

Here is the Trades Union Congress, for instance, at its recent annual meeting passing a resolution to the effect that only journalists belonging to its own pet organization, the National Union of Journalists, are to be admitted to its deliberations and other similar labor conferences, and allowed to report them. In other words, the freedom of the Press, for which loud and eloquent outcry is constantly made when there is hope of embarrassing opponents, is to be chucked into the dustbin, when there is any chance of its embarrassing the T.U.C.

Not a very sensible decision, this, and one that by now the Executive of the T.U.C. have probably come to regret very bitterly. The storm of criticism they have aroused—not all of it disinterested, perhaps — must have astonished them. It is only a very kindly and self-controlled politician who can keep his right foot firmly on the ground when he catches an opponent bending over.

Good newspapermen don't, as a rule, take very readily to unionism. They have their professional organizations, Press Clubs, and such bodies as the powerful Institute of Journalists in this country, for mutual protection and benefit, just as authors have similar institutions. But union rules and a union card and union rates and all the rest of it — they would as soon wear a Press uniform.

Ted Ray Golf Giant

Even at the risk of boring the non-golfing reader, I feel that I must say something about the death of Ted Ray, which occurred recently. He was not only one of the giants of the game—physically as well as by his achievements—but he was also one of the most interesting and attractive personalities in golf. No professional ever had more friends.

Ray was a mountain of a man, well over six feet and powerfully built. He was for many years famous as one of the longest hitters in the game; but the shrewder critics always insisted that it was his putting that won most of his matches for him. They were probably right.

I often watched him play, and there was something almost uncanny about the way this immense man crouched down over the ball, and then with a caressing smoothness stroked it up to the hole and in. It would hardly have been more astonishing if an elephant had done it.

Ray talked like a Cockney, but he was really a Jersey Islander—one of that famous group which included the Vardons and the Boomer brothers. He was never the supreme artist with a golf-club that Harry Vardon was, but he was good enough to win the British Open in 1912 and the American in 1920.

Probably the most famous championship in which Ray ever took part was one that he lost—the great tie at Brookline in 1913, when young Francis Ouimet, hardly more than a schoolboy, beat both Ray and Vardon in the play-off, and so did more for the development of American golf than anything else that ever happened there.

It is characteristic of Ray that Ouimet and he were ever after the best of friends. Ouimet never failed to visit him when he was in this country.

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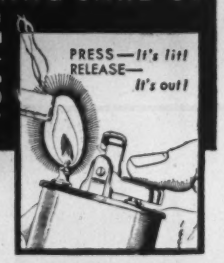

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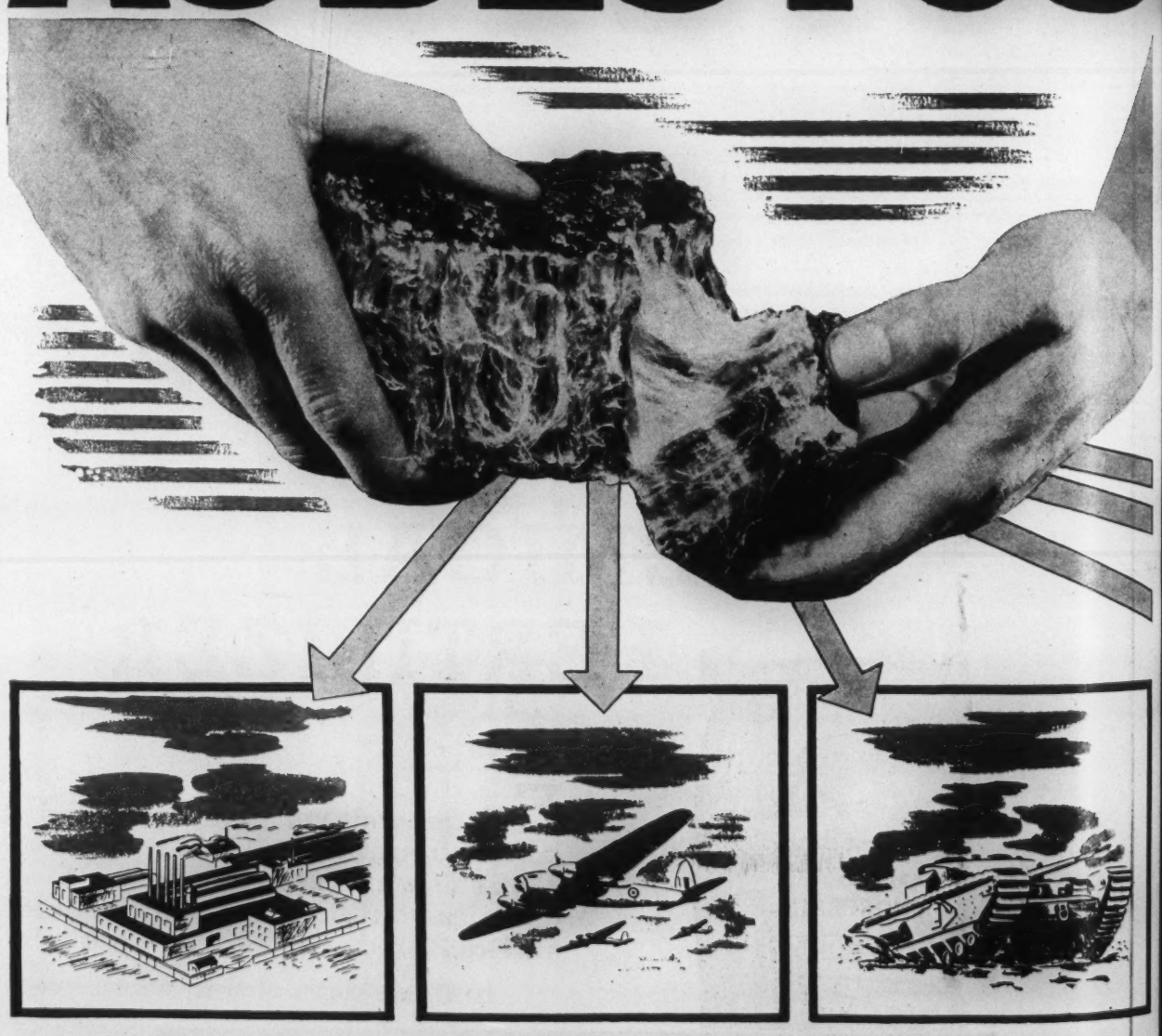

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WEEK IN RADIO

Canada's Soap Opera Writers

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

EVERY time I catch a bad cold and have to stay in bed all day I learn a great deal about radio. For instance that's the only time I ever listen to all the Soap Operas one after the other, Big Sister, Mary Marlyn, John's Other Wife and all the other girls who collect more troubles than you could dream up. Soap Opera writing has developed into quite a profession. Stories go on day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, and still there are hundreds, nay thousands, of women across the continent who stop work regularly at the appointed time to find out "what happened to her today". Most people think of radio serial writers in terms of the U.S.A. However there is one serial writer right here in Toronto who has blushed unnoticed for four years. She is diminutive Babs Hitchman, author of "John and Judy", heard every Tuesday night.

Babs started her radio script writing career through a Mother Goose column she wrote for a local publication some five or six years ago. Because her column was good she was asked to write the scripts for the Santa Claus broadcasts. She ended up by not only writing them—but producing them. She's been doing it every Christmas for the past five years. In between Christmases she did a lot of radio acting. Her acting experience she gained with the John Holden Players. In fact she and Isobel Price and John Holden and $5.00 started the John Holden Players at Bala ten years ago. Babs went out to Winnipeg when the Holden Players did, but because she, in private life, is the wife of Dick Richardson and mother of two growing sons, she felt that was a bit far from home. She returned to Toronto and went in for more and more radio. She acted in the Howie Wing series, and is "Babs" on the Lux dramatized commercials. She also played Jeannie in "Penny's Diary" which was on the air for over a year. In the midst of all this Babs was asked to try her hand at writing a serial depicting a "typical Canadian family". She has been writing "John and Judy who live in the house on the hill" for four years now, in fact the program celebrated its fourth anniversary on September 7th last. Another locally written serial is "Soldier's Wife", starring popular radio actress Grace Matthews. Authors are Ernie and Kay Edge.

A GOOD deal of surprise was created by the entry of a dark horse in the race for the C.B.C. general managership — Edward Johnson, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. Certainly few, if anybody, here had considered he would be named as a likely possibility. Generally it is agreed that his training and qualities would admirably fit him for the position. His knowledge of music, his executive ability, his charm of manner and his wide circle of friends would all stand him in good stead. When his name was first mentioned in connection with the managership it was rumored he had stated he was not unwilling to return to Canada, but evidently this announcement was a little premature because Mr. Johnson has now publicly announced that his contract with the "Met" does not expire until 1945. In the meantime speculation runs high as to who will be given the leadership of Canada's national network. Dr. James S. Thomson's resignation from the post takes effect on November 2nd and the Board of Governors has announced they will name the new general manager within a month.

ONCE again many of the great radio and stage stars of the United States will visit this country to lend their services in Canada's Victory Loan drive. Quite frankly we can never quite see the value in bringing these celebrities to cajole Canadians into lending money to help win the war. However we do appreciate that the stars in question are trying to do their bit and many of them suffer great personal inconvenience to go on Victory Bond tours. One very happy part of it all is that Percy Faith is donating his services again and will act as musical supervisor of all the Victory Star shows. He will lead the orchestra for three of the shows, beginning this week. Stars to visit Canada include Jessica Dragonette, and Oscar Levant of radio, while the movie industry is sending Walter Pidgeon, James Cagney, Norma Shearer, Barbara Stanwyck, Charles Laughton and Brian Aherne—and Believe-It-or-Not Ripley is coming too.

THE Pacific Coast's loss is Middle Ontario's gain in that Andrew Allen has returned to his former home town, Toronto, to take charge of the drama department of the C.B.C. An accomplished actor Allen was well known here for his dramatic work with CFRB. Shortly before the war he visited England—returning to this country on the ill-fated Athenia. For some time past he has been director of drama for the C.B.C. in Vancouver and has gained quite a reputation for production that is new and different. Way to his new position here was opened up by the resignation from the C.B.C. of Rupert Lucas who is now on his way to Hollywood to become director of the Silver Theatre.

LAST week the Lipton Tea Musicale started its seventh season over a network of 52 English and French stations. Director of the orchestra is Jean Deslauriers who had conducted Serenade in Strings for the past five years. Featured vocalist of the program is Muriel Birckhead and the Lipton Male Choir of twelve voices round out the program of "Favorite Melodies Beautifully Presented".

RADIO is creating a new profession. We've had any number of actors, producers, sound men, technicians, announcers and program directors—but now there's a new title—Broadcast Counsel. An announcement has come to hand from the newly opened office of George A. Taggart, recently of the C.B.C., describing the services of a broadcast counsel to be: "Consultant on programming and broadcast practices. Creation and merchandising of program properties. Direction and production of programs." We've no doubt there are a good many people who are anxious to put programs on the air and who have little or no knowledge how to go about it, and to these people a Broadcast Counsel may be a solution of a great problem. Good luck to you, George Taggart, for having the courage and initiative to start out in a comparatively new field.

THIS and that; Kate Smith has returned to the air every Friday with a full hour show—Amos 'n' Andy come back to the airwaves on Friday Oct. 8 in a new type of show. The new series will feature the famed blackface comedians with outstanding personalities from stage, screen, radio and the music world. Lud Gluskin's orchestra will provide the music—and Amos 'n' Andy will break a fourteen-year precedent by playing their show before a studio audience in Hollywood's Radio City—Some people like Nora Martin, the new singing star on Eddie Cantor's show, better than Dinah Shore. Dinah left the Cantor show this season to be featured in a program of her own.

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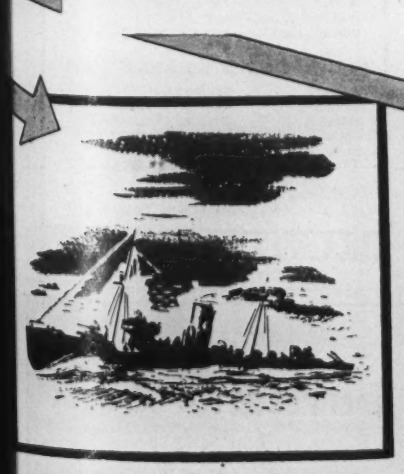

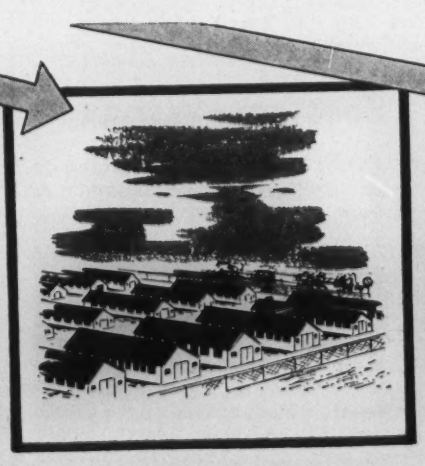

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THE BOOKSHELF

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She Was Lately in Berlin

FREE TRIP TO BERLIN, by Isabel Russel Guernsey. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

WHEN the *Zamzam* was torpedoed in the South Atlantic by the German raider *Tamesis* the 220 passengers were transferred to the raider, and later to the *Dresden*. After five weeks of overcrowded misery, the Americans of the company were landed at Saint Jean de Luz in Occupied France. The British subjects and nationals of the allies, were taken on to Bordeaux and later to Hamburg. The men were separated from their wives and sent to prison-camp; the women, first to jail, and then to an internment camp at Liebenau under the care of a colony of nuns. At last, nine Canadian women were transferred to Berlin to be under the care of the American Embassy (then neutral and in charge of British interests.) If possible, they were to be returned to Canada. As it wasn't possible, they were in Berlin for nine months beginning in September, 1941. After the United States entered the war they were repatriated in the exchange of diplomats.

Such a story as this, personally lived, would have been interesting if told by a commonplace writer. But Mrs. Guernsey, born in Toronto, educated in Vancouver even to the eminence of an M.A., is a lively and earnest lady who has "been around." She married a geologist and went with him to Rhodesia. When the war broke, her husband's leave was due, but like all other British men, he had more important business and stayed in Africa. His wife came home, vegetated in Vancouver for a time, and then decided to rejoin her husband. She sailed on the *Zamzam*, like other unluckies.

She found life on a prison-ship "loathsome" but does not dwell unduly on the horrors. Indeed she manages to pump-up a considerable amount of humor; perhaps in some instances too much. One can grope for pearls in the mud, but still the mud is there. Life in the Liebenau camp was not so bitter, and the Berlin experience was fantastic. For the last two months she and one of her companions lived in a greenhouse owned by a Jewish professor of great age and amazing charm who had been overlooked by the Gestapo. Berlin she found a city of gloom, and of scarcity; the people hopeless and scared, but listening to the B.B.C. broadcasts despite penalties and not getting much encouragement from them, or from the stories of the bombing of Hamburg. A most interesting book!

History From the Side-Lines

ON HITLER'S DOORSTEP by Denis Weaver. (Musson, $2.75.)

STOCKHOLM was the author's address from October 1941 onward. He was the correspondent of the London *News-Chronicle* and this book which is an elaboration of his letters is really an ordered account of the campaigns in Russia which broke the power of the German war-machine.

Sweden, being neutral, got floods of information from both sides. To sort fact from mere rumor, and to squeeze the pennyworth of truth from the mountain of propaganda was Mr. Weaver's task, and, clearly, he did it to admiration. We have seen nothing else which explains the struggle in Russia so lucidly.

The uneasy position of Sweden itself is set forth. It was in sympathy with Norway and indignant over the cruelties of the invaders. At the same time it had close ties with Finland which had joined in the attack upon Russia. Moreover, the German Navy prevented any Swedish trade with Great Britain or the United States, so the only outlet for its goods was in Germany, and the occupied countries. While the vast majority of the people were hostile to the Nazi system, the Government was concerned in avoiding the same fate as had overtaken Norway.

Being in this narrow neck of land between the Devil and the blue sea, the Swedish Government set to work to improve its defences, by land, sea and air, in preparation for an emergency which might come any day. The author prophesies that a time may come when the country will feel itself strong enough to limit materially the permission to Germany to use its railways and roads to transport troops to Norway. Since the book was published such limitation was announced in the daily press.

Poet on Wings

AIRMAN'S ODYSSEY, by Antoine de Saint Exupéry. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.75.)

POET, philosopher and pilot, the author has written three books which have captivated the world of letters; namely, "Wind, Sand and Stars", "Night Flight" and "Flight to Arras". All three are here bound together and make a rich and thrilling feast. The scenes are South America, the African desert, Spain in civil war, and France in collapse, but always above the scenes, in spirit as in actuality, sits a sensitive, inquiring mind, tasting the salt savor of man's folly, and the honey of his resolution and gallantry.

It is a cavalcade of adventure in the conflict against the storms of the Andes, in the controversy with Death from thirst, in the midst of "the disease of civil war". It tells of the manumitted negro slave feeling his way to freedom, of the Moors brought to France who stared for hours at a waterfall in the hills, never having seen so much fresh water at a time, and waiting for God to turn it off.

Throughout these brilliant tales runs a poetical flavor; coming from strange metaphors originally expressed. Here is an instance: "The locomotive was at first an iron monster. Time had to pass before man forgot what it was made of. Mysteriously life began to run through it, and now it is wrinkled and old. What is it today for the villager but a humble friend who calls every evening at six?" And one more: "Somewhere sat young girls among their white lemurs or their books, patiently compounding souls, as rich in delight as secret gardens."

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THE BOOKSHELF

Young Man's Novel

BY W. S. MILNE

GRAND CROSSING, by Alexander Saxton. (Musson, $3.00.)

THIS is the first novel of a young man, and it has some of the virtues and most of the faults that novels by young men generally possess. Youth's chiefest glory, in which lies our hope for the future, is its impatience and dissatisfaction with things as they are. If a young author did not think that the times were out of joint, he would not have that stuff in him out of which great authors are made. But it unfortunately does not follow that revolt and genius are always synonymous terms.

Youth in revolt may be heroic, it may be pitiful, it may be a little comic, and it may be more than a little tiresome, for youth does not always discriminate. A burst of righteous indignation against the exploitation of labor may be salutary, but when the burster showers his spleen over many of the accepted decencies of speech and behavior, and presents us with gutter language and tom-cat morality as token of his revolt, intelligent adults may be pardoned if they view the performance much as they would view a puppy being sick on the drawing-room carpet. That also is self-expression.

Mr. Saxton—or his hero, Michael Reed: one is the other—is a young man of good family and comfortable means, who becomes fed up with the effeteness of life at Harvard, and after a variety of experiences, including hoboing, decides that life is more real and earnest at the University of Chicago. His vague literary and journalistic aspirations are rudely shocked when a friend of his is accidently shot by a policeman. His friend's mistress was the widow of a freight brakeman, so Michael becomes a freight brakeman, as a sort of self-flagellation. He is almost led back to the effete east by the offer of the editorship of a paper owned by a wealthy uncle, but fate intervenes. He gets injured on his last trick as a brakeman, and comes to in hospital, to find that he has missed the train for New York. He accepts the omen, and saves his soul by remaining in Chicago.

Mr. Saxon can write vividly and well. His characterizations are good, and he has a fine knack of evoking the emotional impact of a setting. His sympathy for the underdog, is everywhere evident. His dissatisfaction with himself, his rejection of easy solutions, his sense of personal responsibility for the suffering and unhappiness and exploitation of his fellows all indicate the stuff out of which great writers can be formed. But it takes more than that to make a great novel, and in spite of good intentions, and incidental vividness of writing, "Grand Crossing" is still too callow and green-sick in its revolt to be very important.

From Burma to Tripoli

OUTPOSTS OF VICTORY, by Gordon Young. (Musson, $2.50.)

BOOKS by war-correspondents deal first with the discomforts of the authors, the amount of anxiety experienced in arranging for 'plane transport, the mosquito population, the villainy of censors; secondly, with bright incidents relieving the gloom, such as meeting Bill Whoz-is last encountered on the outskirts of Timbuctu, or in a hut near Lhassa, or finding enough men to make up a poker party, or acquiring a bottle of Holland gin. After these essentials are recorded, either solemnly or light-heartedly, the authors describe men of leading and of action, civil or military, all of whom are courteous but naturally uncommunicative, and tell vividly of things seen when a ridge is being won or when dog-fights are polluting the upper airs.

But they're interesting, of course. They take the reader all over the round world in a constant atmosphere of danger and achievement. They explain with lively detail how storied places look today and underline the human qualities of personalities elevated by common thought to niches reserved for demigods. They're "movies" in print and are bound to be popular.

Gordon Young for the London Daily *Express* saw the tail-end of the retreat from Burma and brings it to general understanding. He saw Ghandi and Nehru and tries to thread his way through the intellectual and political labyrinth which is India. His descriptions of Turkish statesmen and Turkish policy are illuminating. And he was with the North African force when it came raging into Tripoli, after chasing Rommel fourteen hundred miles. It's a movie of superior quality.

For the Deaf

LIP-READING; STUDY AND PRACTICE, by M. Faircloth. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

"LOOK at me," says Authority when wanting to make sure that his or her order will be understood. And the victim, whether a boy in school, or a poor wretch in the witness-box, obeys and understands. His hearing is good but he hears better when he sees the speaker. Unconsciously he is a lip-reader. His sight, his memory and his reasoning faculty actually intensify the mental image created by sound-waves.

Conscious lip-reading can be taught, greatly to the advantage of men and women who are partially or totally deaf, by cultivating sight, memory and reason to recognize and interpret instantaneously slight movements of the mouth and throat.

A course of study and practice necessary to make lip-reading effective has been prepared by Miss Faircloth out of her long experience and it is here presented in twenty-four mimeographed sheets. One eminent citizen, who *knows*, declares that it is the best manual yet to appear in English. It has been approved by the Educational Council.

Anne Elizabeth Wilson, (Mrs. Victor Blochin) joins the Editorial Staff of the Macmillan Company of Canada.

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"BRITTLE!" *said Churchill*

WHILE the Nazi empire was at the height of its power, Churchill had the vision to see and the courage to say that it was "brittle". Churchill sees deep because he looks through the lenses of history.

Every empire, indeed every civilization, this earth has known was live and growing only so long as its citizens retained their individual initiative. Take Ancient Rome as an example. While its generals and legionaries went back after each campaign to their small farms and developed their individual independence and initiative by grappling personally with their own problems, their empire grew. But, as soon as the state became centralized and its citizens were called upon only to obey, then the roots of their civilization ceased to send life and energy into the body of their society and it lost its vitality.

That is why the authoritarian Nazi empire has only the force of a falling tree.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Here's That Hat Again

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IF YOU can look at the hats in the last issue of "Vogue" without coming all over with that haven't-I-seen-this-somewhere-before feeling, then life before 1930 is pretty much of a blackout to you and anyway you are allergic to hats—so run along and play with the other kiddies while us oldsters rock and reminisce.

The magazine calls them contour hats because they completely cover the hair and the ears, and says to wear them you must first smooth your hair "dressing it as though you were going to a phrenologist for a reading . . . . or shingling it." No magazine editor can pull the hat over our eyes that easily. We know the contour hat for what it is . . . . our old enemy, the supposedly dead-as-a-doornail cloche that was around about the same time as unbuckled galoshes, wrap-around coats and Al Capone. Why, bless you, at that time we wouldn't have recognized a vitamin if it had walked right up and looked us straight in the eye.

But to return to the cloche—which we seem to be doing in spite of ourselves—naturally it was the bane of amateur photographers. Not only did it completely hide the face in a side-angle shot, it cast a heavy shadow over it from any angle with the perplexing result that all casual snapshots achieved a high degree of anonymity to be cleared up only by pencilled remarks on the back—such as "Aunt Minnie (under hat) and Uncle Joe in front of the filling station at Port Erie while en route to Buffalo."

Make-up was applied with the whole-hearted enthusiasm of a boy spreading jam on his bread unsupervised by a glance from the maternal eye. Unofficial guardians of public morals warned that women were up to no good and failed to sense the real purpose. Instinctively the wearers of the cloche yearned to assert their individuality which was being suppressed by the gloom under the low-sprung hat brim and wistfully hoped the poster coloring on their faces made them identifiable all of five paces distant.

Slaves of fashion, little wonder that everyone blessed the name of Eugenie and her hat when it came along and got us out from under the cloche.

And that is why, children, we who were young and gay in the twenties can be distinguished by our near-sightedness. We still aren't quite accustomed to daylight.

So the cloche has edged its way in again and now—don't say we didn't warn you—anything can and probably will happen. The waistline of our dresses will begin to slide down and before we know it we'll find it resting at a latitude approximately midway between kneecap and hipbone. Silhouettes will be as straight as a line picked out by a surveyor's level and an uplift bra will be as out-of-date as a battery operated radio.

We'll be seeing you — under a cloche.

Counter Stroke

Something has happened on the other side of the counter. As customers become tamer and meeker, clerks grow haughtier and more impatient. Who hasn't encountered the saleswoman who when interrupted in a heart-to-heart talk with another clerk, informs you with an air of malicious triumph that a wanted article is out of stock and will be for months. It's easy to understand shortages, but it's hard to forgive the triumph. Another witch—a blood relation of the first, we feel sure—grants her attention with the manner of a Bourbon queen going slumming, and brings out the merchandise she thinks you ought to have. We don't object to the grand manner—after all, perhaps she was suppressed as a child—but anyone with a shred of independence still intact prefers to make her own decisions. Then, there is the waitress who slams down the silver and your food with the take-it-or-leave-it impatience of a keeper of a Dickensian orphanage.

We realize the scarcity of suitable workers makes it almost impossible for employers to do much about the situation, and that there still are many salespeople who regard the selling of either merchandise or service to others as a business transaction to be entered into with courtesy and dignity by both parties. We also realize that there are more people to be served by fewer people—and that their jobs in many instances are more difficult because of their lack of experience. But the shopper finds it difficult to excuse downright discourtesy.

Our private opinion is that those who are at fault are the same unpleasant persons who used to go on shopping tours for the sole purpose of browbeating defenceless clerks. Since this sport is out for the duration they have gone behind the counter to bedevil the public.

In the face of a lack of a more direct solution, we suggest a revival of the quaint old witchcraft custom of making a small clay model of the offender and sticking pins in it (the model) while muttering suitable incantations.

Tie Significance

The old school tie with a difference is that originated by some of the air crews of the R.A.F. to wear with their civilian clothes. It is dark blue with diagonal red stripes, with pale blue albatrosses in the foreground. Those entitled to wear it are members of the Five Hundred Club. They must have completed 500 hours' peace-time flying, or have flown in active service in this war.

WORD TO THE WIVES

MAYBE your man has a roving eye
For every demure little blonde tripping by;
But don't bother writing to Dorothy Dix—
Up your sleeve you have better tricks.

Buy him a house with a garden attached,
A house that forever demands to be patched,
A dear little garden that constantly needs
Someone to battle the bugs and the weeds.

Then all his evenings and week-ends will go
To wielding a screw-driver, hammer and hoe.
Your well-dressed man, at home, will wear
Overalls, grime, and paint in his hair.

And you can be sure that no passing blonde
Would bestow a glance remotely fond;
And bordering on a state of collapse,
Your darling will dream, not of romance, but naps!

—MAY RICHSTONE.

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—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly

WORLD OF WOMEN

"Gratefully Yours"

BY JOHN LASKIER

CANADIAN housewives, toiling over boiling kettles in kitchens all over the country have preserved and sent to England more than a million pounds of jam. They have done it out of the kindness of their hearts, and it is doubtful that more than a few of them really know just what jam means to the English child.

Canadian children can take their jam or leave it, for they usually can have alternate sweets,—pies, preserved and fresh fruits, or puddings. . . And an astronomical number of candy bars to nibble on between meals. The English child, even in peacetime, has always looked upon jam as the ultimate in sweetmeats. Bread and jam, from time immemorial has been a staple food in the Old Country, and amongst the poorer people it is often the only dessert within the limits of their scanty purses. Even in slang, jam is the synonym for plenty. The pat retort for anyone who grumbled over their lot used to be,—"What more do you want . . . *Jam on it?*"

Surprise note on this black Persian lamb coat is the flash of fuchsia at cuffs, revers, and pocket lining.

With the coming of wartime rationing, the reduction in the supply of jam was the most keenly felt of all the shortages. You can do without butter on your bread if you have jam to spread; but what child could ever face a steady diet of bread and margarine?

Then from Canada came jam. Jam in tins, in jars, in barrels. To say that it was highly appreciated would be a masterpiece of understatement. Into the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross in one month this year, came more than a hundred letters of thanks from homes and hostels all over England. Letters from old and young, on scraps of paper and beneath embossed letterheads. Letters from the blind and the sick, the wounded and the healthy. And all of them saying over again,—"Thank you for your delicious jam."

Just to read them would be an ample reward to any Canadian housewife for the time and trouble she had spent. Here are excerpts from just a few:—

Headmaster C. R. Waller, whose Storrington Junior School in Sussex caters for 150 children daily says:—

"Thank you for your splendid gift of jam. We shall all 'eat' your health in it at the earliest possible moment. I have already mentioned our pleasure in the gift to some of the hundreds of Canadian soldiers who are billeted around here. Your Canadian boys are in many cases personally known to the kiddies, for last Christmas they gave our little ones a royal time. Thank you again. . ."

Mrs. E. G. Buchanan Jackson, Matron of the Wartime Nursery at Burgess Hill describes the children's delight this way:—

". . . The children were having tea yesterday, when I told them it was Canadian jam they were eating, sent all the way from Canada. One little cockney said,—"Coo, Lummy! Canadian Soldier jam!" I suppose to their small minds all Canadians are soldiers! Our grateful thanks to all who helped with the jam, and love from the children. . ."

The Little Luxuries

The children at the Sick Bay, Leek, Staffordshire, have each written a note of thanks for the jam, "sent across the sea" and one little tot even went so far as to sketch a maple leaf on her letter. Included with the letters is a picture of eight small evacuees standing at the door of the hospital. It is captioned, simply enough:—"To Canada, from a little group of thankful people."

Mrs. B. H. Turner, Matron of the Monks Park Rest Home at Wadsworth writes:—

"Ours is a hostel for old folks who have been bombed out of their home in London. Though we have the necessities of life, it is the little luxuries, especially the sweets that the old people appreciate so much. Thank you again for your generosity. . ."

Perhaps the most interesting and touching of all the letters come from the Minster House Hostel, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire. There are 15 little evacuees in this hostel and some of them have been away from their own homes for as much as three years. They range in age from five to fourteen years, and each of them has written a personal letter of thanks to the Canadian Red Cross for the jam and toys they have received. To us in Canada, the idea of a five-year-old child writing a legible, well-spelled letter seems unbelievable, but it must be remembered that it is not unusual for a child in England to start school at three and a half. One little tot, the baby of the school writes:—

Gwen, the Youngest

". . . There are four children in our family, Gerald and Ronald and Pat and Gwen, and I am Gwen. I live in Birmingham, and my Aunt Daisy has a little girl and her name is Shiela. Gerald is the oldest and Ronald is the second oldest and Pat is the third oldest and I am the last of our family and I hope that you are happy in your country and that you are always very well. . ."

The letter is signed Gwen Ladbrooke, and along with it are letters from Brother Gerald who has reached the ripe old age of nine and writes with a fine Spencerian hand, Brother Ronald who is seven, and voices a preference for what he calls, "maypole syrup", and one from Sister Pat, a mature young lady of six who tells us that "Daddy is a soldier and it is raining and Mommy is coming to see us on Sunday." As a token of her thanks for the jam, Pat sends three full lines of kisses. Ron Brown tells that his daddy is dead but that his two sisters are in the W.A.A.F.'s. Ron's weakness is plum jam. He likes it because it is "all runny and sweet."

Tins Become Lampshades

Mrs. Iris Braby, Matron of the Court House Hostel, Bramcombe, Lewes, Sussex, describes her charges' emotions thus:—"When the case was unpacked, a dozen tins of plum jam were revealed, all made in Brownsville, Ontario. The children clustered around and were deeply impressed. 'Did kind ladies make all that?' one asked, and another:—'How did they know to send it to us?' A third wanted to know:—'Do little girls in Canada like jam?"

Mary Poush of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, finds a use for the containers as well as the jam. She writes:—

". . . I cannot tell you how much this and your other gifts are appreciated by the children and myself. The jam is of such lovely quality that we feel it is really doing them good to eat it. And I must not forget to tell you that the tins are also most useful for a variety of purposes. They make very good blackout lampshades!. . ."

With disarming frankness, Bernard Alford, aged eight, of Reigate, Surrey, writes:—"Thanks for the good jam you sent. We like you very much but we like your jam better. . ."

And so they go, letter after letter, from all parts of England, addressed through the Canadian Red Cross to the kind people of Canada. In the depths of their gratitude, even the traditional reserve of the English people is lost. They thank us from the bottom of their hearts for the jam, milk, surgical supplies and clothing we have sent them in their time of need. Take for instance, the letter from Mrs. Beth Stamp.—

"Dear People of Canada:

Many thanks for your kind gifts which I received from the W.V.S. for my two small sons. I can assure you that they were very much appreciated as my house was very badly damaged by bombs. I should like also to thank the folks of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the kindness shown to my son who is 19 and was torpedoed and taken there. He is now back in the Merchant Navy. My husband is in the R.N. and my eldest daughter is in the W.R.N.S. Your gifts really brought comfort to my two little boys who are left at home. My sincere thanks again, People of Canada. Heaps of luck and good wishes, yours truly. . ."

Kindness blesses both the giver and receiver. Children, with the resiliency of youth, will soon forget the sufferings of this war, but the glories of remembered treats will stay with them for years to come. And the bonds between Canada and the Homeland will be strengthened by the memories of small children, sticky-fingered, and happy-eyed, reaching for more Canadian jam!

To cover the brow, reveal the hair, a tiny oval crown of royal purple velvet and striped brim of turquoise and purple. The striped sections of the brim are woven at the back to hold the hat securely in place.

Elizabeth Arden

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GOSH! JUST WHEN I'VE GOT MY BUDGET BALANCED AGAIN
BUT AFTER ALL WE'RE LUCKY TO HAVE A CHANCE
BILL'S PLACE IS GOOD AND REASONABLE
THAT'S RIGHT, MILK IS GOOD FOR YOU AND CHEAP, TOO
IT'S WONDERFUL, REALLY, HOW CHEAP EVERYTHING STILL IS
WELL, THAT'S THE PRICE CEILING
AND THE GOVERNMENT PAYS A SUBSIDY TO KEEP DOWN THE PRICE OF MILK
ONE MORE REASON FOR PUTTING EVERY PENNY WE CAN IN VICTORY BONDS!

SAVE NOW, SPEND LATER

Before long our government is going to ask us again to put every penny we can spare into Victory Bonds. That is to save our money *now*, when spending it actually harms the war effort, in order to be able to spend it after Victory is won, when it will help keep Canada prosperous. It surely makes sense to do that!

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Getting a Glimpse of Mahler

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WHEN, at last week's Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena Erno Rapee introduced the Adagietto from Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 5 in C-sharp minor, he did so with malice aforethought. Gustav Mahler is a composer, the legend of whose greatness most music lovers are compelled to take on trust. That was to all intents and purposes the case in New York itself, until Mr. Rapee decided to try and revive interest in the many symphonies of the Bohemian composer. These efforts so far have been extraordinarily successful but time alone will tell whether he has laid the foundations of permanent appreciation.

Instances of composers whose music after their deaths has fallen into neglect, to emerge after years have elapsed, into glorious permanence, are by no means rare. The most illustrious was Johann Sebastian Bach, whose music was almost unknown to ensuing generations, until revived by the efforts of Mendelssohn in Germany and Samuel Wesley in England. Something rather similar, though recognition was not so long delayed, happened in the case of Cesar Franck. In Mahler, obstacles to revival of his symphonic works were created partly by himself. Like most composers of the immediate post-Wagnerian era he aimed at such prodigiously grandiose effects that costs of production and the task of preparation are baffling. The most prodigious, known as "The Giant", calls for two adult choruses, a children's chorus, seven first rate soloists and an augmented orchestra. Years ago performances of the latter work were organized by Leopold Stokowski in Philadelphia and New York: and drew very large audiences, but with no permanent results. Last March Mr. Rapee produced the same work in New York and the support was again large. In talking to a local group last week the conductor said that in one respect Toronto possesses better facilities for producing the "Giant" than any other centre in North America, because it not only has a good symphony orchestra, but the Mendelssohn Choir.

A Great Conductor

Though Mahler's symphonic music has been slow in making its way, he was unquestionably a great man in all he attempted. He was a Bohemian, born in 1860 but, strangely enough, did not ally himself with the national cult of Smetana and Dvorak. Instead he went to Vienna and studied under the Austrian Anton Bruckner, another unplayed composer whom we must take on trust. But he also had the advantage of study under Artur Nikisch, probably the greatest conductor of all time, and his chief laurels were won in that sphere. As an operatic director he was famous throughout Europe and in her memoirs Madame Schumann-Heink relates how much he did to develop her art. He died of overwork at 51 in Vienna, 1911, but most of the last four years of his life was spent in New York.

Prior to coming to the Metropolitan Opera House as Wagner conductor in 1907, he had brought opera in Vienna to a point of efficiency unequalled in its previous history; and so far as Wagner was concerned performed the same service in New York. Incidentally he conducted the first performances in America of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" and Tchaikowsky's "Pique Dame". In 1909 he became conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, then badly run to seed, and in two seasons completely re-organized it. His death was a severe blow to that institution.

Not all his symphonies are on a prodigious scale. Three are for orchestra of ordinary dimensions without choral or vocal auxiliaries. Last spring I asked Mr. Rapee which of the symphonies might most suitably serve as an introductory medium in Toronto, and he told me the Fifth. Last week he inserted the thin edge of the wedge with the Adagietto from that work. It is singularly lovely, exquisitely scored for harp solo and full string orchestra, and pervaded by a haunting nostalgic quality.

The balance of the program was very lively and gracious. Hungarians like Mr. Rapee have a spe-

Donald Dickson, baritone, who will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, Toronto, Thursday evening, Oct. 14.

SUPPOSE you stay up too late tonight, eat indiscreetly, overindulge in drink or smoke, or suppose you are under a constant strain . . . you just *know* excess acid will cause distress and loss of sleep, and you'll crawl out of bed in the morning, feeling "more dead than alive" .. if you don't *do* something about it!

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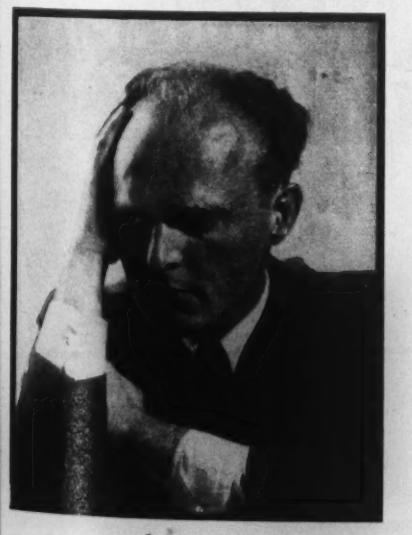
cial flair for the accents and flowing rhythms of Johann Strauss who was of gypsy blood. Consequently the numbers from his two most famous operas "The Bat" and "The Gypsy Baron" had an inimitably sparkling quality.

The buoyancy was augmented by the famous Canadian pianist of the evening, Rex Battle. Renowned as a technician, Mr. Battle played with a spontaneity, finesse, and zest he has never previously equalled. The largeness of his tone, the scintillant beauty of his touch, and his felicity in expression aroused boundless enthusiasm. He has played Grieg's Piano Concerto in A minor on many occasions but never before with such essential lyrical beauty. His handling of the subtle rhythms of "Bolero Ritmico" by Federico Bongas, the Barcelona pianist, was of a most distinguished order.

Hart House Theatre

FOR its present series of subscription concerts, which began at Eaton Auditorium last Saturday afternoon, Hart House Quartet has adopted a most admirable plan; an authentic modern novelty as an interlude between famous chamber works of unquestioned quality. On this occasion local listeners heard for the first time a "prize" quartet in C, opus 37, by Edric Cundell, head of the Guildhall School of Music, London. It dates from 1935 and has been frequently played in England. The brilliance of Mr. Cundell in devising fresh and surprising harmonic devices is obvious, and he seems to make a hobby of dissonances. His inspiration is brittle, but spirited and vital. I suppose some would rate this music as of a "freer" order than the lovely Beethoven and Dvorak quartets also played; but in truth the elders seemed to feel more free to let themselves go than Mr. Cundell. He seemed fettered by some convention of his own time which forbade him to finish a melody. The quality of the Hart House playing was admirable in tone, feeling and efficiency.



Helmut Blume, pianist, who appears in recital, Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, Thursday evening, October 14.

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Serge Jaroff, conductor of the Don Cossack Chorus, at Massey Hall, Toronto, for two nights, October 11, 12.

FILMS

Fan Fare

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOLLYWOOD stars these days live a strange transmigratory life that must drive them nearly crazy sometimes trying to figure out who they actually are. Sometimes they are stars playing characters on the screen, and sometimes they are characters playing the stars themselves. Then to make things really confusing for everybody there are great big all-star pictures in which some of the stars play fictitious characters and some of them play themselves playing fictitious characters. Occasionally they even play fictitious characters under their own names while doubling as fictitious characters under other names. The shufflings of identity are becoming so bewildering and involved that it wouldn't surprise me one of these days to come across an Andy Hardy film in which Andy Hardy plays Mickey Rooney giving an interpretation of Andy Hardy.

In "Thank Your Lucky Stars" Eddie Cantor plays a radio star and producer named Eddie Cantor, and at the same time a bus driver named Joe who looks exactly like Eddie and for that reason hates him like poison. Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, Errol Flynn, Humphrey Bogart and a number of other Warner Brothers notables appear as themselves but Joan Leslie turns up as somebody else giving lively though not irresistibly apt imitations of James Cagney and Ida Lupino.

This business of keeping one foot in reality and one in illusion is probably all right for the fans who can find their way blindfold among the Hollywood hierarchy and recognize instantly which of the stars are important enough to appear as themselves and which ones have to be satisfied with identities thought up for them in the script department. Casual movie-goers however are more likely to be stupefied than entertained.

THE story of "Thank Your Lucky Stars" has to do with the efforts of Eddie Cantor to inflict himself on the producers of an all-star monster benefit. Actually, of course, it is a Warner Brothers field-day followed by stunts in the evening. The chief stunt is provided by Bette Davis (as Bette Davis) in a singing act entitled "They're Either Too Young or Too Old." It's one of those hoarse café chansons that require more style than voice and Bette has plenty of style. Then there is a frenzied ear-splitting song and dance trio performed by Ida Lupino, Olivia de Havilland and George Tobias (as themselves). Humphrey Bogart pops in as Humphrey Bogart with a gun and a three-day beard. Errol Flynn (Errol Flynn) shouts and swaggers through a cockney number and ends by being tossed through a window.

In between these numbers, and many many others, Eddie Cantor, as Joe, rushes about distractedly back stage or, as Eddie Cantor, is beset by dogs, Indians and a brace of husky internes armed with neurotherapeutic apparatus in the psychiatric ward. All this is a mere leading-up to the finale which when it eventually explodes makes everything that went before look like the mildest lucidity.

I admire the Warner Brothers and appreciate their determination to entertain us with everything and everybody they've got. I admire Eddie Cantor too within reason and even sometimes without reason. But entertainment after all should stop short of backing us into a corner and beating us over the head, with sound effects.

AS A rule the most sensational item about a Joan Crawford film is the star's line of hats. In "Above Suspicion" however the sensation is that Miss Crawford wears one hat right through the picture. The hat itself is a mere gimmick consisting of a large red rose and not much else. As it turns out however it is an integral part of the plot, a sign to those interested that the heroine and her bridegroom (Fred MacMurray) are in pre-war Germany to ferret out the secret of the magnetic mine for the British secret service.

Eventually the Nazis catch on to the red rose motif and then she has to switch to a peasant kerchief which with her brilliant stylized looks is no disguise whatever, so that she is picked up by the Gestapo at the next corner. After that the problem of getting Miss Crawford out of Germany takes precedence naturally over the magnetic mine. The whole thing is pretty nonsensical but since it doesn't pretend to be taken seriously—or at any rate pretend very hard—it makes reasonably brisk entertainment.

"Round Towner" leads a busy life

One of those faultlessly simple, fly-front coat dresses with that certain something that makes it so right, so ready for everything women have to do these busy days. It's in rayon gabardine, a year 'round material that's fast becoming a popular favorite. Tailored touches trimming the shirtmaker top are repeated in the skirt, just-below-the-elbow sleeves are the comfortable length so many women ask for, the fabric belt has a touch of simulated leather. Sizes 12 to 20.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Master of Russian Melody

BY CECILE MAUREL

"HIS genius was essentially national, and his music expresses all the mingled fire and melancholy of the Slavonic temperament."

In those words, one of the popular encyclopaediae of general knowledge sums up the career of Russia's most famous composer. Just fifty years have elapsed since this master of Slav melody died, but it is certain that Russians will not forget the anniversary, for Peter Ilytch Tschaikovsky was to his native country what Grieg was to Norway—a composer gifted more than most with the ability to portray national characteristics and national feelings in musical form.

Topicality of "1812"

He did more than any other Russian to make the works of his musical compatriots widely known and universally admired. A mere list of Tschaikovsky's own compositions is sufficient to reveal his genius, for several of his works now bear the stamp of international as well as national popularity.

His *Nutcracker Suite* is a world-wide favorite, and his *Chant Sans Paroles* is known as well to the amateur musician as to the professional player. His symphonies and overtures are concert favorites, and there is special topicality just now in his *Overture* "1812," which commemorates the Battle of Borodinc, a clash in which the Russian army annihilated some 80,000 Napoleonic forces. The report that the playing of this Overture is now banned in Germany can well be believed!

It was the copper-mining town of Votkinsk, in the Ural Mountains that gave this composer to Russia and the world. He was the second son of an unmusical father but musically gifted mother. He was educated privately.

A "potted history" of his early life would reveal him as being taught music by his mother, entering the university at St Petersburg when he was ten (in 1850), taking pianoforte lessons by the famous teacher Kündinger, and being advised by this "expert" against making music his career. At 19, indeed, the budding composer was actually working as a Government clerk for a mere 50 rubles a month, and the tediousness of the job so exasperated him that he jumped at an opportunity to travel through Western Europe as an interpreter accompanying a businessman.

Tschaikovsky's entry into the realms of musical composition was, in fact, a slow process. He himself was dubious about his talents. "I do not expect to be a great artist," he wrote to his sister, when he made the momentous decision to become a professional musician. "Whether I become a famous composer or a poor music-teacher is immaterial to me, but my conscience will be clear, and I shall have no right to complain about my lot."

The celebrated Anton Rubinstein secured a few pupils for him, to ensure that he should have a small income—this despite the fact that Rubinstein's opinion of Tschaikovsky's abilities as a composer was small. It was an unexpected windfall, however, that assisted Tschaikovsky more than anything else to devote his whole energies to musical composition.

That piece of good fortune took the form of an annuity of 6,000 rubles a year, and it came from an admirer whom he had never met, Madam Von Meck, a wealthy widow who wished to make Tschaikovsky free from financial worries. She remained his patron for thirteen years, and during that period he produced some of his most famous works.

Unlucky Thirteen

The stories behind some of these compositions are as entertaining as the composer's own life-story. His *Marche Slave* was composed for charity, being written in 1876 as his contribution to a fund for the benefit of the men wounded in the war between Servia and Turkey. The title of the piece was originally *The Russo-Servian March.* His *Nutcracker Suite,* from the ballet of the same name, Tschaikovsky founded on a fairy story, "The Nutcracker and the Mouse King," by Hoffman. A curiosity is that the Suite was performed in public eight months before the complete ballet was first publicly presented.

By no means all his works were an instantaneous success. His *Pique-Dame* was taken off the stage after only thirteen performances, and despite this unlucky omen, rather than because of it, the composition eventually became very popular.

Tschaikovsky wrote only one violin concerto, and oddly enough it had an equally remarkable history. He composed it in 1878 and dedicated it to the famous violinist, Leopold Auer. Finding it too difficult, Auer returned the work, and for three years it remained unknown to the public. Then, one day in 1881, Tschaikovsky picked up a newspaper in a cafe in Rome, and was astonished to read a scathing criticism of this concerto.

Unknown to him, it had been performed in Vienna by Adolf Brodsky, a noted Russian violinist. The whole performance had been ruined, however, because the orchestral accompaniment was full of errors, the score having been copied with complete lack of care. The incident, nevertheless, did publicize the violin work, and later presentations were so much better arranged that the concerto soon outlived its unfortunate start.

Lawsuits and Conductors

Like Grieg, Tschaikovsky interested himself in folk-song, and sought to introduce such national airs into his own compositions. The Andante movement from his string quartet *opus* 11 arose in just this way. The story runs that Tschaikovsky was aroused several mornings by the singing of a plasterer working in an adjoining room.

The composer was so impressed with the tune that he wrote it down, and he later incorporated this folk-song in the string quartet just mentioned.

His overture on the theme of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet was the subject of still another curious incident. The idea of composing such a composition is said to have been suggested to Tschaikovsky by a friend during a country walk and this friend made many suggestions for revision upon the first draft.

The most remarkable aspect of this composition is that it was first presented by Nicholas Rubinstein (brother of the more famous Anton Rubinstein) shortly after he had lost a law suit brought against him by a pupil. When he appeared on the concert platform to conduct Tschaikovsky's new work, all attention was focussed on the conductor, and the composition itself received little notice! Only on later occasions did the merit of the musical work based on Shakespeare's drama begin to receive the endorsement of public opinion and beget popularity.

Unkempt Genius

Tschaikovsky's character was in keeping with his music—melancholy often overshadowed his life. Once he wrote to a friend: "I hate the whole human race."

From childhood, Tschaikovsky had little interest in his personal appearance. As a boy he was careless about his attire and his hair was never combed; as a man he was often shabbily dressed. It is recorded that Nicholas Rubinstein once made Tschaikovsky spend the whole of a month's salary (this was in the composer's early manhood) on a new suit, and evening dress had to be loaned to him whenever he had to attend social functions.

Such eccentricities are the prerogative of genius, however, and of the genius of this Russian musician there is now no doubt. Nor can there be any question of the great extent to which he made Russian music known throughout the world. It is as a nationalist Russian composer that U.S.S.R. will remember him on November 6th, exactly 50 years after his death from cholera. But the whole world, too, owes him a debt.

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YOU hear a lot of women these days complaining about the time they spend shopping. "My dear, I go every day and even than I don't get what I want. Why in the old days . . .," etc. What they don't add is that shopping is an exciting pastime which it wasn't back in the much praised old days. What's more when we can once again wander in and order and get all the things we want the excitement will have gone out of shopping.

If you are a chain store shopper you learn the days when they expect their big orders, but then quite often a collector's item like sultana biscuits turns up on an off day when you expected nothing special at all, and had just rushed in for a cake of carbolic soap to wash the dog. It's always a good idea to keep peeking into the other customers' baskets for some of the more valuable things never get as far as their proper places on the shelves, and are snatched direct from cartons on the floor. Only today by peering inquisitively I spotted prunes and went snooping through the shop like a bloodhound till I ran my prey down. Who would have thought that a pound bag of small and rather miserable prunes would ever be so esteemed?

It's all good clean fun and quite cheap too. The women who used to spend a fair amount rooting in antique shops buying furniture and china which they didn't need can get the same thrill now at the grocer's. If you go to a non-self-serve grocer a delightful air of espionage adds to the interest of the chase. Prized items are whisked from under counters, your bill is for a curious amount and when you get home, darn it, it's just a heavy old can of tomatoes when you had hoped for a jar of mayonnaise at least.

Shopping is a perpetual treasure hunt with prize packets round every corner. Even if six shops tell you there are no oranges in town till next Monday you may stumble on perfectly beautiful ones in the seventh. The only way to operate is always to keep on hand the basic things like cereals, macaroni, cake and tea biscuit flour, etc., and then if you strike gold in the shape of a pound of raisins you can add them with pleasure to the plain rice pudding planned for dinner.

With fruit scarce and none of us willing to sacrifice our recently bottled treasures so early in the season, desserts are quite hard to plan. The people who in the old days said they never bothered with desserts are beginning to change their tune. When you can't sit down to an individual steak of a pound or more, something to follow the meat course seems pretty necessary. Now that you can put your jam ration into extra sugar, if you like it that way, you can make your desserts, and still have enough sugar for your coffee and porridge.

The cook book pages on desserts are not too useful. The lists of ingredients bristle with peace-time things such as nuts, raisins, spices and whipped cream. In fact we all have to return to the nursery with recipes which call for eggs and milk and gelatine and cereals. Floating Island really tastes as good at forty as it did at four. Spanish Cream with fresh apple sauce is pretty fine, and Lemon Snow still melts in your mouth as it did when you sat silent with your chin level with the table.

Floating Island

2 cups of milk
3 eggs
3 tablespoons of sugar
¼ teaspoon of salt
½ teaspoon of vanilla
1 tablespoon of jam

Heat the milk. Mix the yolks of eggs, 2 tablespoons of the sugar and the salt together. Stir in the hot milk slowly, then return to the double boiler and cook over boiling water stirring constantly till the mixture coats a silver spoon. You can tell when it does this, if you are doubtful about your estimate of what coating is, by the fact that it is beginning to stick to the sides of the pan too. Remove from the fire and cool and add vanilla. Strain if any lumps seem to have formed, which they won't have if you stirred it enough while it was cooking. When it is good and cold beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, add the other tablespoon of sugar and arrange in daubs on top of the custard. Put a little jam on the top of each white island.

Lemon Snow

1 tablespoon of gelatine
¼ cup of cold water
2/3 cup of boiling water
½ cup of sugar
2 tablespoons of lemon juice
1 teaspoon of lemon rind grated
2 whites of eggs

Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Heat the boiling water, the sugar, and the lemon rind together, and boil for a few minutes, then pour over the soaked gelatine. Stir till it is well dissolved, add the lemon juice and chill, stirring occasionally. When it is partly set, beat with the Dover beater till it is foamy. Beat the whites of eggs till they are very stiff and add. Chill till it sets.

Spanish Cream

3 cups of milk
3 eggs
1 envelope of gelatin
5 tablespoons of sugar
1 teaspoon of vanilla
¼ teaspoon of salt

Soak the gelatin in the cold milk and then heat the milk not to boiling point but till it is pretty hot. Mix the yolks of the eggs with two tablespoons of sugar and the salt. When the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved in the hot milk pour it slowly onto the egg and sugar mixture, and stir in one more tablespoonful of sugar. Then return to the double boiler and cook over boiling water till the mixture coats the spoon. Pour into a bowl, flavor with vanilla and put to chill. When it is as thick as syrupy custard add the beaten whites of the eggs into which have been mixed the remaining two tablespoons of sugar. Pour into a wet mould and chill till it sets.

CONCERNING FOOD

The Joys of the Chase

BY JANET MARCH

Bounty From the Sea

BY LIEUT. J. H. B. PEEL, R.N.V.R.

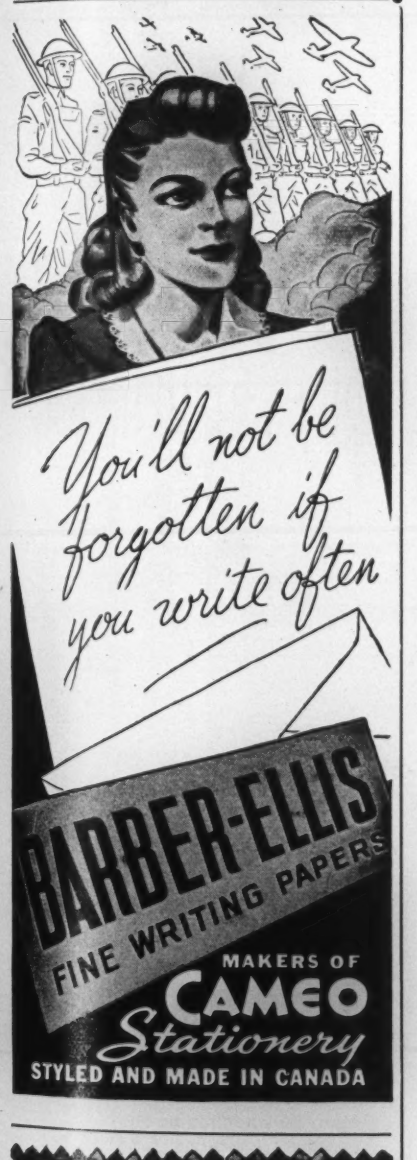
THE Law of Admiralty in Britain says that seashore beachcombings revert in wartime to the Crown and become the King's property. Nevertheless a grateful monarch pays commission to finders of valuable seashore salvage, and lawful beachcombing thrives today as never it did before.

At Cromer in England, for instance, eight thousand onions were washed up by a gale last winter and were sold in the streets; and members of the Royal Naval Auxiliary Patrol, who were stationed near the mouth of the river Thames, recently salvaged a number of tins of sausages. These were submitted to the Ministry of Food and were later pronounced edible. Near Penzance in Cornwall some time ago a Ford motor car was washed up, in a state of good preservation. It was presented to the local Home Guard unit.

Even more surprising, perhaps, was the grand piano that greeted the fisher-folk of another village in Cornwall. How it ever got into the sea remains a mystery, but certainly it found its way ashore again and was offered for sale. The grand piano—which has lost some of its grandeur during the sea-change—fetched thirty-five shillings. But ten pounds were spent on repairing it, and today it is in the ward room of one of Britain's naval shore establishments somewhere on the south-west coast.

On that east coast I once came across a regular union for beachcombers, which refused membership to freelance scavengers and insisted upon a code of behavior. Members patroled the foreshore in pairs at regular watches, and pooled all their findings and rewards. One of the best sources of their income was bales of cotton, flotsam from ships at sea.

And so in salvage from the sea, Britain gains yet more strength for the United Nations' triumph.



the more you wash it-the better!
IT'S GUARANTEED COLORFAST
Viyella
REG'D
FLANNEL
● Buy Viyella by the yard. Make your own sportswear—suit, dress or blouse for yourself or the children.
The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
36" and 54" wide. At all leading stores or write Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

Why not have tasty foods?
GOOD COOKS know that adding a little of the REAL GENUINE
BOVRIL
much improves soups, stews or gravy.

FRED: Don't I know it! And don't I wish that I felt better able to pitch into these blueprints. Seems like the long hours, irregular sleep, gulped meals, have me on the ropes. Looks like constipation is the winner.

BILL: I'm in your corner, Fred. Here's some good advice. Try getting at the cause of your trouble. If you've got the common type of constipation due to lack of "bulk"-forming material in the diet, eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly.

FRED: Say! I've heard that's a "better way" than having to repeatedly dose yourself with laxatives—getting only temporary relief.

BILL: I'll say it is! What's more, ALL-BRAN is something you'll enjoy. It's a great breakfast cereal. But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like harsh purgatives. It takes time. Eat it every day—drink plenty of water—and give it a chance to show what it can do for *you*.

NUTRITIVE, ALSO—KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is more than a source of needed "bulk"-forming material. It contains valuable carbohydrates, proteins and minerals. Eat ALL-BRAN daily—either as a cereal or in delicious hot muffins.

Keep Regular NATURALLY with...
Kellogg's
ALL-BRAN
FLAVORED WITH MALT, SUGAR AND SALT
for Constip...
Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient-size packages. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

"Back the Attack — Buy more War Bonds"

RATIONING RECIPE

FOR FINER
TEA

Scald the pot. Measure in one level teaspoon choice, YOUNG tea leaves for each cup. And don't stint on the steeping (3 to 5 minutes).

* * *

Why YOUNG tea leaves? Because ounce for ounce, they give you more fragrance, more flavor . . . you might say, more "tea". To get these YOUNG leaves, ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA

UNHAPPY girl! Her young man is on leave and has asked her out for an evening of dancing—but her feet hurt. Statisticians tell us that seven out of ten women have foot trouble. Even fewer have feet they aren't glad to cover with shoes—a pretty foot is becoming more and more of a rarity.

We're not going to try to tell you how to select shoes that fit your feet. That's something for you to work out with the man who fits your shoes. But we can suggest a few steps that should put you back on your feet.

Soaking the feet is a good thing. That's a pretty elementary step and it does help a lot. Foot baths should be alternating hot and cold; they reduce puffiness and soothe tired, aching feet. But there are other ways of getting at the trouble.

You can massage your feet. Massage wakens up the circulation and reduces puffiness and eases sore spots. Ideally you should lie on a hard surface with your head about five inches lower than your feet. But, lacking a specially constructed table, the floor is the next best bet. Lie on your back with your feet up in the air. This position does several things. It whips up the circulation, it brings the hips into their proper position and allows you to massage your feet in comfort.

The most important spot to massage is along the Achilles tendon which runs from the base of the heel up the back of the leg. When you hit the right spot you'll be able to tell by the soothing yet livening sensation you create. One specialist uses a method called digital kneading. You don't rub or push; you place the thumbs in position, work at that spot in a circular motion, then move the fingers by a fraction of an inch and continue to knead. Count one-two-three, completing a circle with the thumbs at each count of three.

Working on that Achilles tendon and all the nerves that run along with it will do wonders for tired feet and aching legs. Work all the way from the sole of the heel, up the leg to a little below the calf. That's the vital area. Of course, you can use the same method over the whole foot, especially the sole, ball of the foot and under the joints of the toes. Remember that the thumbs do the work. Use both hands and knead simultaneously on corresponding spots on both the inside and outside of the leg or foot; or work with both thumbs at the same spot.

Here are a few simple do's and don'ts:

Do pick your shoes carefully. And we repeat, consult your shoe man for the proper last and the correct height of heel.

Do keep straight lifts on your heels—don't let them run over. Walking about on crooked heels throws the foot out of position and causes strains that turn into aches. Do use an antiseptic foot powder, if your feet perspire unduly. Use it directly on the feet and dusted into the shoes.

Do wear the correct size stockings. You must have noticed that sometimes stocking sizes vary with different brands. Short ones cramp the toes. You should be able to wriggle the toes mightily.

Do massage your own feet.

Do learn to walk correctly. Even in shoes, you should walk as you would barefoot. The heel comes first, roll onto the ball of the foot, push off with the toes.

DRESSING TABLE

Back On Your Feet

BY ISABEL MORGAN

Fair and Warmer

Put on your little shawl and let's sit in the library while father reads aloud.

This is not an early Victorian scene, it's just winter 1943—not much oil, few places to go, every place a little on the chilly side, forced to stay at home.

Perhaps the gentle or turbulent art of conversation will be revived. Certainly the thrilling events of each day should spangle what we have to talk about, as the ubiquitous sequins on your little old red shawl stand out and hit you in the eye.

Shawls of tweed, shawls of smooth surfaced fabrics, knitted and crocheted shawls,—we'll be seeing them around not because they are "amusing" or "chic" but because they are warm.

Louis, who works hand in glove with Lily Dache—he does your hair and she makes your hat, see?—has gone on record that it's high time we began being less faithful to the pompadour upswept style. His recommendations are—

Less Pomp and Glory

For the young girl: Hair parted in the centre, with side curls of the Infanta type or with her hair drawn into a chignon, giving a Madonna-like look. Off-face hat.

For the sophisticated woman: Hair parted and arranged on the forehead with curls for some height built back on the head. Also, a side part built up at the centre. For her, small, manipulated silhouettes which allow the curls to show.

For women between 40 and 50: A more sophisticated type of coiffure—a soft, low pompadour over the forehead, with the hair built up in front, and with hat silhouettes worn in forward pose.

For the woman over 50: A very short cut, which is shaped to her head, with a side-swept movement which is especially smart for gray hair. It is the type of coiffure which may be brushed back for evening, forward and over the forehead for daytime.

"I should like to abolish the mountainous pompadour in favor of developing a soft, sleek look," says Louis. "I have found even my die-hard pompadour customers amazed to see how well they look in hair cut short and with a softer arrangement in the front."

MARRIAGES

Mrs. McWhinney Lyon, daughter of Mr. William J. McWhinney, K.C., of Toronto, Canada, was married September 5, 1943, to James Lloyd Derby of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred J. Penney and took place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby at Oyster Bay, Long Island. A very small reception followed at which only the family and a few intimate friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Derby's address this Winter will be 122 East 76th Street, New York City.

For Glamour...

OFF DUTY...

It is fortunately still easy to buy the world-famous CHANEL Perfumes and Colognes—the finest and most exquisite aids to personal charm obtainable. No Christmas or occasional gift would be more welcome to friends serving overseas, or on home duty, in the various Women's Auxiliary Services or in hospitals.

Though the CHANEL bottle has been changed somewhat due to wartime restrictions, CHANEL Perfumes and Colognes are still made from genuine pre-war concentrates imported into America prior to the fall of France.

Four glorious fragrances: No. 5, No. 22, Gardenia, Cuir de Russie.

Perfumes: ¼ oz. $3.00 — 1 oz. $10.00
Colognes: 2 oz. 2.00 — 6 oz. 4.00

Fragrant Enchantment by

CHANEL
PERFUMES AND COLOGNES

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

BY APPOINTMENT
Twin Tasks..
• Work! Stay lovely! That's your double task these days... tasks so greatly helped by the ever-fresh appeal of the Yardley Lavender, and by the confident awareness of personality brought by Yardley Beauty Preparations.
Wild English LAVENDER SOAP
YARDLEY

Yardley English Lavender Soap—35¢ a large cake—3 for $1.00

KEEP YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD WITH **Yardley** LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Ranking high in the aristocracy of furs is the new natural wild mink in golden honey tone. Here the fur is worked into the 34-inch coat in reverse; that is, the head of the skin is turned towards the hemline. It has pleated saddle shoulders, tuxedo front, flowing lines.

THE OTHER PAGE

Etiquette in the Plant Cafeteria

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK, JR.

THIS is the chronicle of the proceedings, romantic and otherwise, of a little band of expert persuasionists which includes in its number Mr. Jim Belford, the commercial artist, and myself, the chronicler. As to our colleagues in the enterprise about to be discussed, I shall say little. They prefer to remain unmolested in the habiliments of anonymity, and their preference shall be respected. Suffice it to say that they have all done their share and deserve equal credit with myself and Mr. Belford.

Now as to our activities. We are the boys—gentlemen in more correct parlance—whose concern it is to improve eating conditions in the cafeterias of a number of the province's largest industrial war plants. We like to call ourselves builders of Mealtime Morale and Manners. The general well-being of the average factory worker, when in the cafeteria, is to a large extent entrusted to our capable hands. It is really an ambitious as well as an admirable undertaking, and one in which Virtue is its own—but not its only—reward. Such a thing has been done seldom in the past—and never nearly as well or on as pretentious a scale as we do it. In earlier days such matters were mainly left to Chance or Providence—as long as factory workers *worked*, who cared?

Now things are changed. Capitalistic society has—for one reason or another—become ultra-humanitarian in its outlook and is only too solicitous for the welfare of the laboring classes. And unless Jim Belford and I are mistaken we are really giving them welfare.

We do it by signs and posters:—signs and posters, big and small, with colored cartoons and verses of a humorous (and instructive) nature which, in great quantity, are placed in the cafeterias I have mentioned.

Through the medium of such posters we refresh the workers' memories about the laws of diet, cleanliness, forbearance, industry, and even honesty. There are other matters we refresh them about but for the moment what they are escapes my mind. The point is, however, firmly established that we are morale builders of no mean order.

Our medium, that of the colored cartoon and the humorous copy—in verse, usually, but sometimes straight (when we can't think of rhymes)—is singularly effective. Messages expressed in this way have infinitely more force to them than if they appeared as simple do's and don't's in the sobriety of black print. Notices in black print are read by scarcely anybody and the ones that are merely serve to arouse a spirit of antagonism and a contemptuous disregard in the mind of the reader. Jim Belford and I know this. Our posters are read and enjoyed—and acted upon. Not one of them has been born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance in the desert air.

Now let us descend from the general psychological aspects of the matter to specific cases.

CASE 1. Concerning Rationing. A number of unco-operative spirits among the war worker diners were in the habit of squawking (to employ the idiom of the vernacular) because of ration regulations. They simply demanded more than they could be given. Jim Belford and I combatted—and to a large extent overcame—this by issuing in hundreds, two posters which went as follows:

The first was a large cartoon drawing of an out-size female war worker, looking glum, which carried the accompanying verse:

"It's a most peculiar thing,
But true from coast to coast,
The ones who squawk at rationing
Are the ones who need it most."

If that failed to impress them (which it didn't) we hit them with another, equally good, which pictured *two* females, one petite and pretty, the other fat and forbidding. The verse read:

"Big Aggie O'Sheaf,
A girl with a beef,
Simply hates to see how we're rationed,
But sister Irene,
Who's shaped like a queen,
Says that's how good figures are fashioned."

Rationing is now accepted in a commendable spirit of tolerance.

CASE 2. Concerning Nutrition. The day of fish and chips and unhealthy pot-luck meals is over. The world is becoming diet-conscious and it is up to me and Jim to see that the laws of nutrition passed by medical scientists are observed to the letter by factory toilers. Our posters inform them that good meals mean health and energy and aid in the war effort. Here is an example of what we have done:

Cartoon of two men workers comparing notes on their jobs:

"Said Mr. Strong to Mr. Weak,
My productions reached a peak;
If you were eating foods that nourish
Yours would also start to flourish."

Hardly Tennyson, but it serves its purpose and that purpose is a good one.

CASE 3. Concerning Cleanliness. Our cleanliness signs are put up for the especial benefit of the food handlers in the various cafeterias. We wish to inculcate in their minds a sense of the necessity for constant hand washing when they are at work. One sign we did carried the picture of a gravestone and the legend was as follows:

"Little Joe was fond of germs
And wouldn't wash with soap,
But germs weren't fond of little Joe,
They killed the silly dope."

A pointed reminder of the unpleasant consequences of dirty hands.

We have done many other posters. Some have "plugged" the Victory Loan; others have advanced the cause of honesty (by reminding the eating workers that silverware belongs to the management), and still others have had other tasks to accomplish.

By way of concluding this account of our exploits, I should like to say that the whole thing is as interesting as it is useful and that in our roles of social servants, Jim Belford and I and the rest derive a great deal of enjoyment. It is ever so with good work well done.

To an Amiable Colleague

WHAT doth Foster Hewitt say
In his bed at break of day?

"Slowly summer came and went
Slowly Autumn lingers;
Time's to me not worth a cent,
Bare of good left-wingers,
Bare of backs who body-check,
Bare of padded goalers.
I am fed-up to the neck,
Vexed by fat lawn-bowlers.

"What are picnics to a man
Wild for whirlwind-skating?
Can he love the golfing clan
Or the anglers, baiting?
Horses gallop far and near,
Still my way is rocky
Trying to pump up a cheer
For a nag or jockey.

"Weather-man, O give us ice,
Prithee don't forsake us.
Zero I consider nice,
Winds that chill and rake us.
Drifts of snow, they get my choice,
Threatening skies, and glooming;
Only then my radio-voice
Will be full and booming."

This doth Foster Hewitt say
In his bed at break of day.

J. E. M.

at EATON'S

FLIGHT BOOT

Imagine warm feet at a rugby game! Imagine a walk through below-zero snow with ten toes snugly encased in deep-piled lamb's wool! Imagine a shoe climbing high enough, smartly enough, to keep ankles snug as the proverbial bug . . . and still not appear as a second cousin to the old three-buckle golosh!

The airmen do it, and so can you . . . in a feminine sort of way. Slip a curious foot into one sleek-fitting Flight Boot and you'll see what we mean! In black or brown suede or smooth tan cowhide warm-lined in white Lamb's wool with weather-resistant soles and heels. Sizes 4½ to 9, pair 10.00.

HIGH-GRADE SHOE DEPT.,
MAIN STORE—SECOND FLOOR

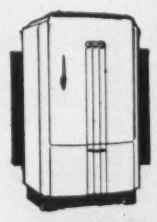
THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC
Invites You to Study these

The Proper RECIPES

Ration stretching begins with your cook book! Start with recipes that require little or no rationed materials. Plan your meals to include as many as possible of these ration saving dishes. Study the hints contained in C.G.E.'s booklet "How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy"—free from your G-E dealer.

The Proper REFRIGERATOR



Prevent waste and spoilage of precious rationed foods—by constant refrigeration. Remember your G-E Refrigeration is designed specially to provide the *different* correct temperatures for various types of food.

The Proper RANGE

Cook thriftily and appetizingly—and conserve both food and food values—with your G-E Hotpoint Range. Designed for *controlled* cooking, your Hotpoint Range is a valuable aid to ration stretching.

TAKE EXTRA CARE during these war days of your G-E appliances. Have your G-E dealer give them a periodic wear-saving, repair-saving check-up.

EM-943

Victory Recipe

PLUM CRISP PUDDING

2 cupfuls of stoned plums, cut in pieces
water
sugar
½ tablespoonful of lemon juice
2 cupfuls of cornflakes
2 tablespoonfuls of butter

Add just enough water to the prepared plums to keep them from burning, cook until tender, and add sugar to sweeten. Place a layer of cornflakes in the bottom of a greased baking dish, cover with one-half of the stewed plums, dot with one-third of the butter and sprinkle with the lemon juice. Repeat, covering the top with the remaining cornflakes and dot with the remaining butter. Bake for one-half hour in a moderate oven (375 deg. Fahr.) and serve warm, plain or with cream.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co LIMITED

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 9, 1943 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

The Security, Debt and Taxation Tanglefoot

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

The proposed introduction of family allowances as a wartime anti-inflation measure divorced from its context of a broad scheme of social security placed on the statute books after full public discussion implies not merely a confusion of issues but an infringement of the democratic process.

As recognized in the Beveridge Report, social security itself rests upon the assumption of maintaining production and employment, which is incompatible with an expanding subsidy, debt and taxation program.

In the interest of realizing this primary objective, an audit of Canada's debt and taxation structure is suggested.

THE taxing power was originally intended as a means of providing for necessary public services in which the whole population would share and to which every one in a position to do so should contribute. That it is now being used for other purposes prompts the enquiry as to whether such use is in accordance with the democratic principle and whether it is likely to achieve the ends in view.

Precedents are important. Experience teaches that a given procedure once written into legislative and administrative machinery and incorporated in the price structure and in all business relationships is difficult, if not impossible, to revoke. It is all the more necessary to examine the precedent and to determine at the outset whether it is a questionable expedient to be abandoned at the earliest possible opportunity or whether it embodies a principle worthy of acceptance as a permanent rule of policy.

The democratic nations are experimenting with the formula of social security by taxation. The experiment has proceeded in easy stages through old age pensions, public relief and compulsory unemployment insurance. It is moving in the direction of state medicine and family allowances, somewhat facetiously referred to by an editor as "baby wages". It envisages in the post-war period broad state-sponsored schemes for handling unemployment and an enlarged scale of social services.

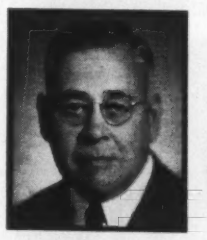
Apart from the merit of particular proposals, security legislation is evidence of a new sense of social responsibility awakened by the distress of the underprivileged. The need for such measures is equally conclusive evidence of an unbalanced economy. In a highly industrialized and densely populated country like Britain they might pass without comment as part of the march of progress. That a country with the area, resources and population of Canada should be called upon to set up a comparable scheme of social services and distress taxation is a warning to stop, look and listen.

Under the broad powers of the War Measures Act, the Federal government has invoked the taxing power against inflation through cost of living bonuses and subsidies. In introducing the plan, Donald Gordon explained that the bonuses were designed to stabilize wages while subsidies were "a direct contribution to

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HENRY G. NORMAN

A CHARTERED accountant with a roving commission aptly describes Henry G. Norman of Montreal whose duties as financial advisor to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan takes him not only hither and yon across the Dominion but overseas on numerous occasions. There's a great deal more than mere figure work involved in charting the financial course of the vast program which has accomplished such outstanding results in the training of men from Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the British Commonwealth and frequent visits to Great Britain have been necessary for Mr. Norman.



He however is no stranger there, for he was born in London in 1890 and attended Grocers' Company School in that city, passing the senior examinations prescribed by the University of Cambridge for English Public Schools. He came to Canada at the age of 21, and on the outbreak of the First World War joined the 51st Battalion, later transferring to the Canadian Machine Gun Corps when it was organized.

When war ended, Mr. Norman, like many other returned men, went to Western Canada and spent some years in Alberta. Later he went to Philadelphia where he joined the organization of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Accountants in the United States. In Philadelphia he gained valuable experience in corporate management and finance, for his work was principally connected with the affairs of large industrial and financial corporations, — experience which gave him the over-all comprehensive viewpoint his present job calls for.

An assured future South of the Line has too often proved an irresistible lure to many an ambitious Canadian, frequently to the Dominion's loss. But Henry G. Norman, a Britisher born and bred, had sunk his roots deep in Canada. He kept looking forward to his return there, and when this was made possible by the continued growth of the Canadian firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., he joined the Montreal office of that firm in 1931. His capacity for work and his outstanding abilities were recognized by his subsequent admission to a partnership in 1939.

On loan to the Canadian Government as a dollar a year man, Mr. Norman has devoted a great deal of his time to its service since the outbreak of war. In 1939 he was retained in an advisory capacity by the Minister of National Defence and since 1940 has served in his present capacity.

Despite almost round-the-clock demands upon his time, he has always maintained an active interest in affairs of the chartered accountants. He is a Past President of the Society of Chartered Accountants of the Province of Quebec and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Association from 1938 to 1941. His election as President of the Dominion Association was an event of this year.

Mr. Norman contends that he is much too busy a man to have time left for hobbies outside of an occasional game of golf. Whether his farm at Magog, Quebec, where he endeavors to prove that a farm can really be made to pay, ranks as a hobby—remains to be seen. As an accountant and an enthusiastic farmer Mr. Norman might be inclined to feel that any financial losses incurred are more than cancelled by the returns in health and enjoyment which farming has given him.

American fliers in the South Pacific apparently have the edge on the Japs, to judge from a recent score of 39 Zeros shot down in one sortie at Wewak. But it's no picnic even for the victors. This American airman was diving on Jap plane when a Zero got on his tail and shot his controls away. He went over the side and 'chuted into the sea. Aboard the ship that picked him up he is seen carefully drying his parachute.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Inflation—or Deflation?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

MAYBE we're all wrong in fearing a runaway rise in prices after the war. Maybe, instead of a big inflationary price rise caused by too much public purchasing power for the amount of goods and services available, we're actually going to see a price deflation due to a precisely reverse situation—the existence of more goods than there is money to buy them with. This is the interesting contribution to discussion of post-war inflation possibilities made by Julius Hirsch in *Barron's Weekly*, and clearly it's worth looking into.

After the war, rather than during it, is the period when the inflation prophets expect inflation to do its best work in boosting prices, partly because it has happened so after past wars and partly because the volume of accumulated savings will be unprecedentedly large after this costliest of all wars. But an inflationary price rise takes place not because of the existence of abundant purchasing power *per se*, no matter how it has been created, but because the supply of goods and services available is not big enough to consume that purchasing power at the level of prices preceding the rise. In this situation buyers are, in effect, bidding against each other for the limited goods available, with the result that prices rise until the supply of goods and the supply of money are again in balance.

That is, this should be the process in theory, but in practice—and this is why inflation is so feared by those who know it—the sight of rapidly advancing prices may bring such a public scramble to turn money into goods before prices rise further, and cause owners of goods (thinking of the cost of renewing stocks) to ask prices even higher than the then-prevailing levels, that the inflation process feeds upon itself until the stabilization of prices at any higher level becomes impossible and the currency in use eventually becomes worthless, as happened in Germany after the last war. We haven't seriously feared any such eventuality in the present instance because the authorities of today know much more than those of the last war about how to prevent it, but a post-war price rise of, say, a hundred per cent (this happened here after the last war) has seemed to be distinctly possible.

Mr. Hirsch Says No

Now along comes Mr. Hirsch with his comforting allegation that there will not really be any "inflationary gap" between the volume of public purchasing power and the volume of goods and services to cause sharply higher prices. The main reason there won't is our new enormously enlarged productive power. A minor reason is that the public won't rush to spend its savings like a drunken sailor immediately after the war but will wait to buy the new post-war products as they become available. Thus, he says, the immediate post-war demand for goods may not be as large as some "enthusiastic inflationists" picture it, and the supply of goods may be much larger than the pessimists think.

As regards our surprisingly enlarged ability to produce, it's an undeniable fact that civilians on this continent are today much better supplied with wanted goods than they expected to be earlier in the war. Mr. Hirsch, writing about the U.S. situation, says: "When the first plans for an all-out economy were drafted after Pearl Harbor everyone was convinced that civilian consumption would have to be reduced drastically. That was when we were promised a standard of living no better than in the worst depression times, and we all accepted this forecast as inevitably correct. For instance, at the end of 1941 President Roosevelt estimated for the fiscal year to June 30, 1943, a national income and expenditure of $100 billions, of which military costs would total $50 billions. A few days later he raised the latter figure to $55-58 billions. Civilian supply was to be the remainder, or $45-42 billions. Leon Henderson, in January, 1942, considered even that too high. The top estimate of civilian consumption made at that time was $60 billions, which the National Industrial Conference Board forecast for the calendar year 1942.

The Astonishing Record

"Actual figures are startling. The total of $50 billions for military expenditures was reached in the calendar year 1942, and in that year civilian outlays rose to $82 billions. For 1943, military expenses can be estimated at $81 billions, and civilian purchases will reach $90-92 billions! This means a production of more than $170 billions in our present dollar. If you add $10-12 billions for all non-war expenditures of federal and other governments you get $180-182 billions. Translating these figures to the somewhat fatter dollar of 1939, when prices were lower, the total is better than $145 billions. What has happened is that while production of durable civilian goods like automobiles has shrunk very sharply, the loss has been more than made up by an enormous expansion of non-durable goods production and consumption. Inventories accumulated prior to the war could not possibly have been sufficient to permit expenditures on the present scale. Thus the available supply, both during and after the war, has been hitherto greatly underestimated."

After outlining the production and supply situation in respect of the various industries and commodities, Mr. Hirsch concludes: "At present the deflationary trends cited above are apparently still more than compensated, on an overall basis, by the inflationary elements, especially the constantly rising incomes of individuals. However the latter trend will undoubtedly be halted soon after the end of the war. In the writer's opinion, the danger of undesirably low prices a couple of years after the war is greater than the danger of skyrocketing prices."

labor, to the farmer and to every other consumer in the country". The proposed payment of family subsidies as a further levee against the rising waters of inflation confuses the issues of social security and remuneration, introducing a whole new series of differentials and possible grievances which no human ingenuity could reconcile.

Tied in with the bonus and subsidy policy introduced by the Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as part of the "regimentation of the people, by the people and for the people" essential to a total war effort and by inference to be discontinued at the close of the war, one may wonder how this fiscal edifice, buttressed as it would be by a vested interest in social security, could be successfully dismantled.

Web More Tangled

The tangled web of social security, debt and taxation becomes more involved as expedient follows expedient. The picture of Canada which it suggests is not that of a young and vigorous country forging ahead in a world of opportunity but a tired nation of pensioners in which the farmer, the manufacturer, the worker and the family will find themselves willy-nilly on the government payroll; while to support this expanding scheme of state bounty the taxpayer, who in his various roles happens to be the farmer, the manufacturer, the worker and the father of a growing family, not to mention the lonely bachelor, is required to foot the bill. Before its wartime lease expires, the present government seems determined to fasten the voters' fortunes to its own with hooks of steel.

Improvisation in wartime may be excused. It is not a statesmanlike contribution to the problems of peace. The principle of social security has already been recognized. In the Beveridge and Marsh reports there is a wealth of material for study, discussion and, if the majority so rule, for legislative action. To introduce such measures in wartime as part of an anti-inflation program would not merely be a confusion of issues but an infringement of the democratic process.

The possibility of implementing the Beveridge Report rests on three assumptions, the last and most important of which, according to its author, is Assumption C—"Maintenance of employment, that is to say, avoidance of mass unemployment." It is obvious that all schemes of social security depend on Assumption C. To make good that assumption in the post-war period will be the greatest test which government and industry have yet faced. It rests upon a further assumption, that the scale of debt and taxation will not be such as to cripple industry and curtail production to the point of mass unemployment. As a means to that end the present self-obstructing fiscal techniques, including the inflationary sales tax and the whole subsidizing policy, should be re-examined.

In estimating the effect of a probable public debt of $300,000,000,000 in 1945 on the American economy, Olin Glenn Saxon, Professor of Economics, Yale University, asserts that the debt "will severely strain all other resources to carry it, and balance income and expenditures. . . It staggers all imagination as well as the comprehension of anyone who does not believe in the 'deficit spending' and 'we will owe it to ourselves' doctrines preached by Keynes, of London, and Hansen, of Harvard and practiced so fervently of late years on the Potomac."

Yet Professor Saxon believes that the debt could be carried under certain conditions, among which he specifies a minimum national income of $100,000,000,000, a balanced budget and "government policies restoring maximum employment rather than subsidized unemployment, wages and hours determined by collective bargaining on a free, rather than a statutory, artificial market."* He recognizes that the whole structure of social security as well as the solvency of the state depend upon the expansion of the national income.

The same conclusions are applicable to Canada. There are two approaches to the post-war problem, corresponding to two different conceptions of Canada's future—one a country rich in resources offering to the industrious a sure and independent livelihood, the other a nation of remittance men looking to the state for insurance against every vicissitude of life and every economic wind that blows. According to their vision for Canada, business and government may so adapt their policies to the solution of the basic problem of production or seek economic salvation through debt expansion and taxation.

Listen to Adam Smith

To overinsure against loss is to accept it as a certainty. Money which is disbursed in state subsidies cannot be paid in wages. National Debt, Inc. is an enterprise which yields no real dividends but lowers the buying power of every consumer's dollar. As a guide to sound fiscal policy Adam Smith's four principles of taxation should be required reading:

1. The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state.
2. The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary.
3. Every tax ought to be levied at the time or in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it.
4. Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and to keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the state.

Had these principles been written

(*Continued on Page* 35)

* Can the United States Support a 300 Billion Dollar Debt? Vital Speeches, Sept. 1, 1943.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADA PACKERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you think the $4 annual dividend on Canada Packers' common is safe? Your comments on the company's annual statement would be valued.

—H. R. E., Galt, Ont.

I see no reason to suppose that the $4 rate will not be maintained, and current prices for the shares do not indicate any apprehension by investors generally. Sales of Canada Packers in the year ended March, 1943, continued the sharply higher trend of recent years, but higher costs more than offset this improvement so that despite reduced provisions for depreciation, inventory reserve and taxes, net income was just at the previous year's level at $1,611,418 as compared with $1,611,465, such net for both years being equal to $8.06 per share on the common stock, which earnings are double the annual dividend rate of $4 per share. Sales for the latest year amounted to $169,141,000, an increase of $24,600,000 or 17% over the previous year's figure of $144,509,292, up $59,000,000 or 54% from sales two years ago and about double sales of $88,205,640 in the year ended March 28, 1940. Provision for depreciation was reduced from $911,446 to $844,777, the amount set aside for wartime inventory reserve was cut from $1,310,000 to $650,000 and because of the lower profits, provision for income and excess profits was $1,843,665 as compared with the previous year's provision of $2,422,862.

Net profit for the latest year was equivalent to only 0.95% of sales, this percentage being the lowest in the company's history with the exception of the depression year 1932. The previous year the percentage had been 1.10% and two years ago 1.40%.

BANKFIELD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate a brief report on the future prospects of Bankfield Consolidated Mines. Is the company active at present?

—G. W. R., Camrose, Alta.

The original Bankfield Consolidated Mines property, in the Little Long Lac area, was closed down over a year ago when the labor shortage and high costs halted development and broken ore reserves became exhausted. The property and mill is being maintained and if results on an adjoining property warrant it further work may be done when times again become normal.

In the interval a gold prospect was acquired in the Missanabie area and two lenses of good grade ore indicated by shallow drilling. However, further exploration will have to await the end of the war, but it is believed the discovery is a promising one. A number of additional claims were recently acquired as protection for the new gold find. The company is continuing its search for

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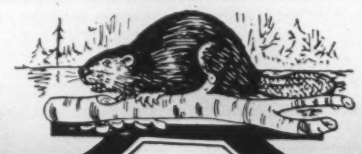

What has
Financial Responsibility
to do with an Executor?

A Canadian Judge found an executor liable for the loss of thousands of dollars in an estate he was administering. According to the evidence he had been both negligent and indifferent.

Unfortunately, he had no means with which to make good.

Financial responsibility should be your first consideration when choosing an executor.

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Toronto St. Thomas Edmonton
Hamilton Chatham Vancouver
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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are regarded by us as having registered a zone of distribution over the early half of the year, from which eventual cyclical decline should be witnessed and a reversal in the SHORT TERM TREND to a downward direction was recently (August 2) indicated. For further discussion of the market outlook, see below.

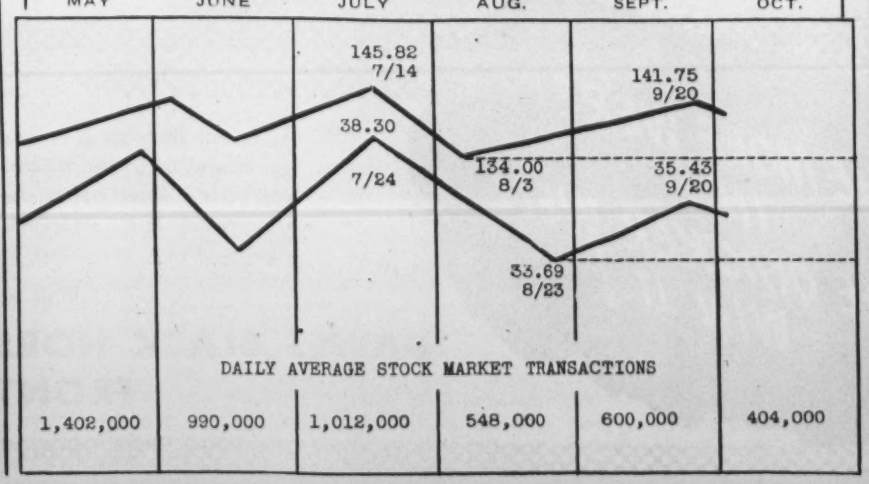
THE NEXT MOVE—UP OR DOWN?

In mid-July the New York stock market, from which Canadian stocks take their cue, completed a fifteen-month advance that coincided with the slow turn of Allied military strategy from that of defense to offense. In the following two weeks, or from July 15 to August 3, a decline of some nine per cent in prices of industrial shares was witnessed. Subsequently, there has been price recovery, but this strength has not exceeded the rebound limits, as set out in these Forecasts in early August, to be expected as an aftermath of the July-August decline. In due course, or when the rebound potentialities have been fully exhausted, it would not be improbable to witness resumption of the decline, with attainment of the 125 to 112 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average a normal expectancy.

From the more immediate, or week-to-week, stock market standpoint, the development of most interest is the line formation that has been in progress over the past two months. Stated otherwise, the market, as reflected by the daily movement of the railroad and industrial averages, has fluctuated, over the period in question, in a narrow horizontal trading range. Lines represent a pause for the accumulation or the distribution of stocks, the one operation or the other being indicated by the direction in which the two averages emerge from the line. As a general rule a line appears as an interruption within an uncompleted swing rather than as an initiation of a change in trend. Application of this principle to the current line, which comes after a decline, would suggest that distribution of stocks is in progress.

In due time, of course, the averages themselves will supply the answer by moving decisively through the line's lower or upper limits. Closes in both the rail and the industrial average at or under 32.72 and 132.99 would indicate downside breaking, calling for the 125 to 112 level mentioned above. To the contrary, should the rail average, without further weakness, now close at or above 36.12, with the industrials holding at or above 139.46, upside breaking of the line would be signalled. In such event the industrial average could temporarily climb to or moderately above its mid-July peak but it is doubtful that the rails would confirm such strength, following which renewed decline by both averages would be in order.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

1,402,000	990,000	1,012,000	548,000	600,000	404,000

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PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1943.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of October, 1943.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, September 21, 1943.
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 1st December 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th October 1943. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of shares in the form of share warrants to bearer, the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 72. As most of the share warrants to bearer of the Company have been held in Continental Europe (chiefly in Belgium), the Custodian of Enemy Property in Canada has ordered that no coupon detached from any share warrant to bearer of the Company shall be paid by or on behalf of the Company without reference to him. Holders of share warrants, therefore, wishing to claim their dividends should forward their coupons to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 99 The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England, accompanied by the Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any Bank in Canada and from the English agents of the Company above referred to) and if the Custodian's consent is received a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded to the holder for the value of the coupons against cancellation thereof, subject to the deduction where applicable of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 30th day of September, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

Leitch Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at close of business October 15th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

September 28th, 1943.

new properties with main attention being devoted to strategic minerals.

Bankfield is also interested, with Aldermac Copper Corp., in exploring the nickel-copper possibilities of ground in the Shenbandowan district, northwest of Port Arthur. It holds 1,000,000 shares of Anoki Gold Mines, in the eastern Kirkland Lake area, but this company is inactive. An investment has also been made in a corporation which controls an iron reduction process, and in the Pileggi Prospecting Syndicate, which has made a high grade gold discovery in the Missanabie area.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 227

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1943 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 22nd September 1943

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending September 30th, 1943, payable October 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

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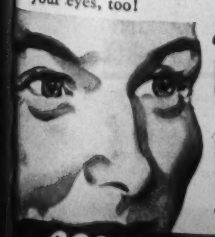

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JUNIOR GOLDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be good enough to give me the names of two or three golds suitable for a long hold. I would prefer proven ones as a source of income rather than just for a speculative rise in price.

—W. J. N., Ottawa, Ont.

Such senior gold producers as McIntyre, Dome Mines and Hollinger, all giving a yield of better than five per cent, should meet your requirements, but personally I would prefer to hold some of the juniors, such as Kerr-Addison, San Antonio, Aunor, MacLeod-Cockshutt or Madsen, which appear to offer really attractive possibilities for expansion and capital appreciation in the future once conditions again become normal. With the exception of MacLeod-Cockshutt, which has not made a dividend payment so far this year, the others give a return of from about 3½ to 6 per cent.

EAST KOOTENAY POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Have you any information as to when dividends are going to be resumed on the preferred shares of East Kootenay Power Co? Any information regarding the company's position will be appreciated.

—P. G. C., Stellarton, N.S.

The results of East Kootenay Power Co.'s operations in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, brought the company no nearer to resumption of preferred dividends, which are in arrears since February 29, 1932. Net profit of $9,569 for the latest year was equal to 96 cents a share on the $7 preferred. In the previous year, net was $15,495 or $1.55, before a $5,230 write-down of employees' stock. Kilowatt hour production was down 2.4% from the preceding year, but electric revenue gained about 2% from $717,134 to $732,911. However, increased expenses, mainly for labor and transmission line and building maintenance, resulted in net earnings (before interest of $255,374 and depreciation of $135,000) amounting to $418,593 against $438,987. A slight improvement in financial position saw the funded debt reduced by $23,000 to $1,893,000 and demand notes and current account due to Power Corporation reduced by almost $43,000 to $1,806,183. A. J. Nesbitt, president, noted in the report that toward the latter part of the fiscal year a shortage of manpower developed in the territory, resulting in reduced output from coal mines and some reduction in power consumption.

For the first four months of the present fiscal year, gross earnings were just below those of a year ago, but this small decline was more than offset by a cut in expenses, so that net earnings for the period gained by $4,828 to $159,957.

LEITCH, McWATTERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate a report on the position and future prospects of Leitch and McWatters Gold Mines.

—M. C., Toronto, Ont.

Leitch Gold Mines has withstood the difficult operating conditions due to the war better than most gold producers, in fact, profits were increased last year and are being well maintained this year. Ore reserves are sufficient for over eight years' milling at the current rate of around 85 tons daily, liquid assets exceed $700,000 and the deeper levels are opening up more favorably than the higher horizons.

Earnings last year were about 11 cents a share so there was a good margin over dividends. Two cents quarterly is distributed and an extra of one cent was paid in February this year. A higher return when times again become normal appears possible in the light of the strong treasury and the fact that earnings have been increased during the war period. Highly favorable results are marking the opening of the block of new levels below the 10th, while the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th levels on which development was carried out last year have shown a definite improvement over mine averages from surface to the 9th. A diabase sill intrudes the vein about 200 feet below the 14th level but exploration of the ground below the sill will have to await the end of the war.

While McWatters Gold Mines has less than a year's ore ahead of the mill it has an excellent cash position, net working capital exceeding $400,000, and is on the lookout for interesting prospects to develop. Its principal holdings at present, outside of main property, are two groups of claims adjoining McIntyre Porcupine's Belletere property at Mud Lake. The option on these has been extended for the war duration and 90 days thereafter. Results of drilling so far completed are inconclusive but a promising surface find was made close to the Belletere boundary on the south. On the main property sinking of a winze below the 1,200-foot level to test out some ore indications located in previous drilling was planned earlier in the year.

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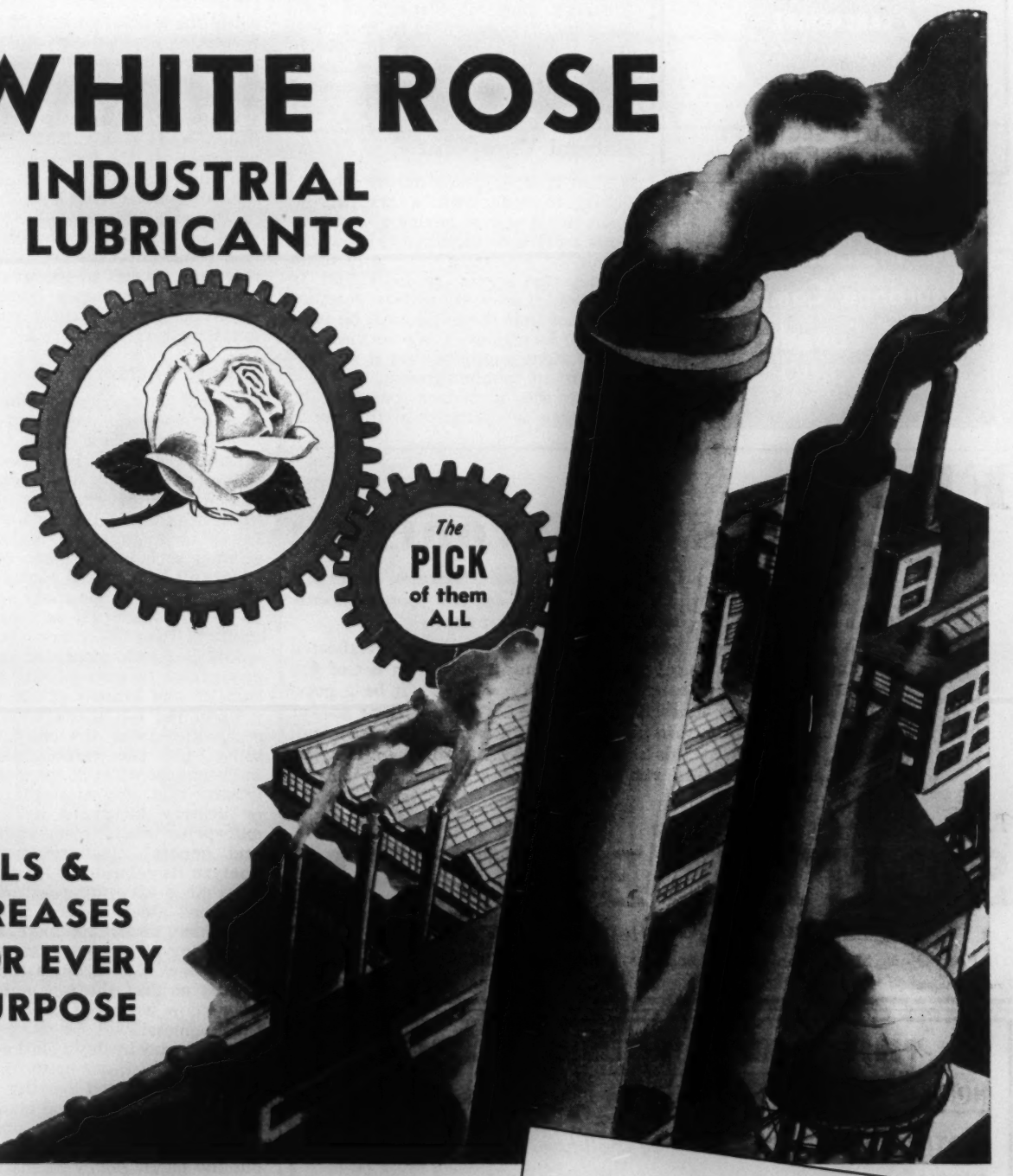

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ABOUT INSURANCE

The Public Relations Problem

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It has been shrewdly observed that Public Relations is not publicity only, not management only, but it is what everybody in the business from top to bottom says and does when in contact with the public. It is an overall job in which everyone participates whether he knows it or not.

In view of existing threats of further encroachment by government on fields of insurance hitherto reserved for development by private enterprise, such as Health Insurance, the importance of building public good will for the business is receiving wide recognition. Public Relations is regarded in some quarters as "the biggest unfinished job of the insurance industry."

INSURANCE is a big business, and as such faces the danger of political exploitation by bureaucrats, or by socialist agitators should they get into power, who have no doubt that they could administer the accumulated billions of insurance assets much more advantageously than those persons who are now charged with this responsibility. Unless more enlightened than they are at present, the public could not be expected to strenuously oppose such a move, because they mostly class insurance as just another "big business," and the prevailing tendency is to regard big business with suspicion. Sometimes the public criticism is directed against big individual concerns and sometimes against large enterprise in general.

That this attitude is not surprising has been recognized by such a well-known authority on public relations as Mr. Arthur W. Page, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, an organization which has accomplished much in building a better understanding and appreciation of its business. In a recent address before the Institute of Life Insurance, he took occasion to point out that history is full of examples of institutions built up to serve mankind and getting large enough and powerful enough to breed fear or envy in the individual. Through most of history, he said, mankind has struggled to free itself from the too great power of government, and it has also at times feared the organization of business and of the church.

Natural Viewpoint

That is, it is just as natural for the public to look with a critical eye upon the power of business organizations as it is to look critically at the power of government or any other agency that serves the individual. In his view, it may as well be accepted as a fact that the public will be fearful and suspicious of big business unless it clearly proves that it is operated in the public interest.

That the insurance business by and large is operated in the public interest is something which should not be very difficult to prove to the satisfaction of anyone of average intelligence. For instance, one of the complaints against big businesses has been the secrecy with which they conduct their operations, and it has been felt that the public should be given more information about their affairs. Such a complaint cannot be levelled at insurance companies either individually or as a whole, because more detailed and complete information about their transactions is published than about those of any other business institutions in the country.

While such information is published and is available to anyone who seeks it, the fact remains that if the insurance business is to derive the full benefit from it in the way of improved public relations, the public must be better informed of just how well their interests are protected in this way. A lot of the available information also needs interpretation in simple terms if the layman is to get its significance.

Salient Facts

Upon whom devolves the duty of making the public aware of the facts that insurance is a public service institution; that it is surrounded by public safeguards which ensure the solvency of all insurers operating under Dominion license and deposit laws; and that all valid claims against such insurers can be collected in full in the local courts if necessary? If the public could be brought to a full realization of these simple truths, the insurance companies would not lack plenty of support in any effort to prevent the socialization of any branch of the business.

Upon the top management of the companies rests the chief responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of such good public relations that any attempt to impair or destroy insurance as a private enterprise would meet with instant and general disapproval. It must analyze its relations with the public; must keep all employees and agents informed about general policies and practices; and must have a system of getting public questions and criticisms back up through the organization, so that the top management may know what the public thinks of the business.

As the day-by-day relations of the insurance business with the public are not conducted by the management but by agents and clerks, cashiers and adjusters, etc., upon them rests the responsibility of carrying out the public policy of the top management, because, as pointed out by Mr. Page, "a company may have the best public policy in the world, but if the spirit of it is not translated into acts by those who represent the company in contact with the public, it will be largely discounted."

A Way of Life

Speaking from experience, he said that it takes time and money and patient effort to inform all contact representatives of the reasons behind routines and about the fundamental policies of the company, and about anything else which they are likely to be asked by the public. Yet, as he pointed out, without adequate knowledge to answer they cannot make the company appear reasonable, and it is more difficult for them to be polite and helpful. He added: "Being reasonable and polite to the public must be done by the company as a whole and cannot be done for the company by a special department. It is not a gesture—it is a way of life."

In his opinion the conduct of a big business in a democracy consists of 90 per cent of what is done and 10 per cent or thereabouts in explaining it, but he regards the 10 per cent as a vital part of the enterprise, much of which must be done by the company's representatives, but much must also be done in other ways—by advertising in the magazines and newspapers, by official company statements, speeches, and in many other ways. The function of advertising and publicity in public relations, according to this authority, is to tell the public as much as it will listen to of the policies and practices of the company which make up the contract under which it wishes to serve the public.

For the reason that the less confidence the public has in big business, the less freedom the public will give big business, the general theme of the Bell System advertising has been to ask for public approval and patronage on the basis that the business is run economically, efficiently and in the public interest. The theory is that the more the public know about the conduct of the business, the more the public will understand it and use its services.

While publicity is an important part of public relations activities, it is recognized that in business as well as in most human affairs what you do is more important than what you say. As Mr. Page pointed out, "it is always possible to make a good statement on a good set of facts, but no more in business than in politics can you fool all the people all the time, and if you expect to stay in business long, an attempt to fool even some of the people some of the time will end in disaster."

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

When I sign an application for a policy of insurance do I have to accept and pay for the policy, even though I find when I receive it that it is not what I ordered?

—H. B. K., Sudbury, Ont.

If the policy you receive is not in accordance with the application you signed, you do not have to accept or pay for it. If the policy you receive is in accordance with the application you signed but is not what you understood you were going to get when you gave the agent the application, the question of your liability could not be determined offhand, but would depend upon the circumstances of the case and the representations made in connection with the obtaining of the application. Perhaps the matter could be adjusted satisfactorily by taking it up with the insurance company direct.

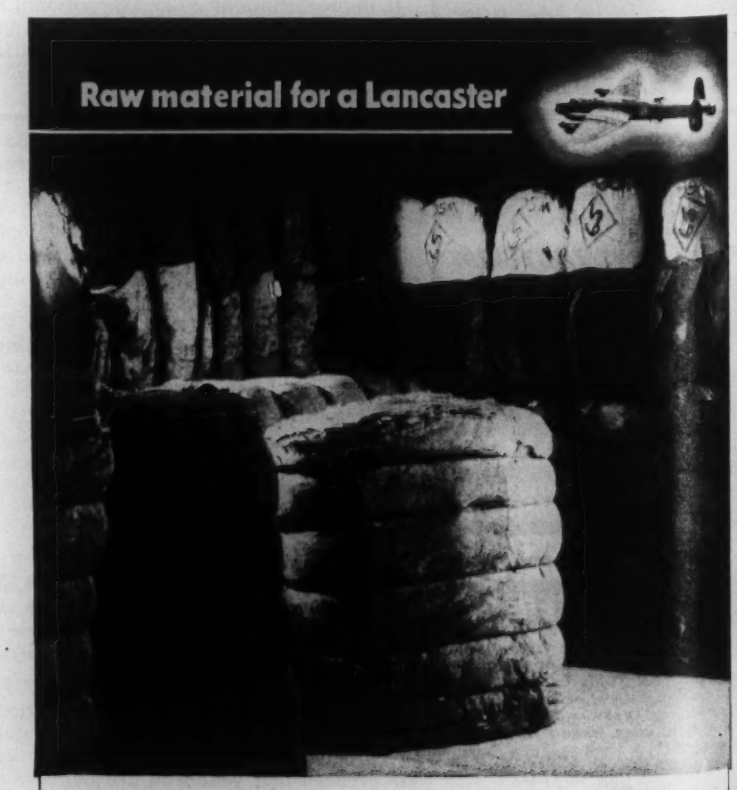
if YOU HOLD A NORTHWESTERN POLICY ...
. . . your property is secured by the highest possible protection at the lowest cost consistent with absolute safety.
Applications for Agencies Invited
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

FIRE
PLAYS NO FAVORITES!
Fires can break out in the best of homes, factories, stores . . . devasting fires which can seriously cripple you financially unless you're adequately covered against fire!
Now . . . before winter winds begin — before overheated furnaces and burning green wood add to the long list of fire hazards which threaten your security, wouldn't it be a good idea to protect yourself if you have not already done so—or to increase protection according to today's needs? Fire contracts written by this strong British Company represent the soundest protection you can buy. Ask your South British Agent.
The SOUTH BRITISH
Insurance Company Limited
Head Office: Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto • Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada
Fire • Automobile • Burglary • Public Liability • Inland Transportation • Plate Glass • Property Damage

PERSONAL INCOME PROTECTION SINCE 1895
NON-CANCELLABLE — Health and Accident with Hospital and Surgical or Nurse
PARTICIPATING... — Life Insurance of all forms
SPECIAL..... — Newly-Designed Cover-All Policy. Sickness, Accident, Old Age and Natural Death in one Packet
OVER $2.00 IN ASSETS FOR EACH $1.00 OF LIABILITIES
LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
TORONTO, ONTARIO — WM. SKELTON, *Manager for Canada*

THE MONARCH LIFE
ESTABLISHED 1906
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

Raw material for a Lancaster



JUST bales of rags . . . yet they are raw material for bombers, battleships and tanks just as surely as are steel and aluminum. Every type of war production depends on paper—for orders, instructions, designs, blueprints and a thousand other *essential* uses. Many types of special papers, made from both rags and wood pulp, are being supplied in vast quantities by Rolland and other Canadian paper mills for strategic war purposes. *From production line to front line, paper is in the thick of the fight.*
ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE.
BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

Security, Debt, Taxation

(Continued from Page 31)

into fiscal practice, a legislator who proposed to levy consumer taxes would have invited political oblivion. Canada would have been as free of debt as the state of Nebraska. In an age of expediency it may be considered inexpedient to recall first principles, yet history teaches that when a nation has reached the stage of "bread and circuses" it is visibly in decline. The fall of Rome was hastened by debt, taxation, the eviction of freeholders from their land and the purchase of votes by public doles. The correspondence with present conditions is too close to be dismissed on the gratuitous assumption that we are wiser than they.

Precedents are important. It was a wartime precedent which launched the public debt of England, a departure from the principle of contribution according to capacity to pay and the historical source of the present debt impasse. Fundamental principles eventually assert themselves. The laws of mathematics have the last word. Washington's expressed conviction, "We have lived on expedients till we can live no longer", has its fulfillment in our time. There is opportunity today for a leader, equal in stature to the desperate need of the hour, to set a new precedent in public policy: to call for a national audit of our debt and taxation structure to determine its effect upon the possibility of expanding our national income and providing for our people, not through unearned "social dividends" or a state-guaranteed security, but in the pay envelope, representing value received for honest value given. It is of the utmost importance for the sake of national unity and for the survival of free enterprise and democracy that the task be undertaken. The leader with the necessary vision and courage to assume it will deserve well of his country and of his country's future.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

A NEW Deal for the mining industry of the province of Ontario is foreshadowed by the recent appointment of an eight-man committee authorized to make an extensive investigation of all problems relating to mining in the province. Prime Minister George Drew has appointed the committee in fulfillment of a pledge given prior to the recent provincial election. Chairman of the committee is Norman C. Urquhart, and with seven other members, namely, H. C. McClosky, Robert J. Jowsey, Prof. C. G. Williams, K. C. Gray, J. R. Gordon, Homer W. Sutcliffe, and R. L. Beattie. The name of one more member remains to be announced.

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For many years the burden of taxation has been falling with increasing force on the mines of this country. This has been particularly true of the imposts originating with the federal government at Ottawa. Indeed, for some time now the impression has been gaining ground that the federal authorities have been sitting up late at nights endeavoring to devise ways and means by which assistance to the mining industry might be reduced to an already irreducible minimum,—yet still conjuring up measures through which still more blood might be sucked from the remaining stone. I used the word stone advisedly,—keeping in mind that the ore which maintains Canada's mining industry is just so much mineralized rock, — mineralized to such an extent that skilled operators may extract the mineral at a profit. Accordingly as burdens increase and taxes rise, so also does the ore become relegated in increasing quantity to nothing more than worthless stone.

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The personnel of the committee which is to conduct the inquiry into the welfare of the mining industry of Ontario is made up of a group of highly capable and representative mining men, generally with fine records extending back for a quarter of a century or more. These men should be able to assemble sufficient evidence on which to prepare a report of incalculable value to Prime Minister Drew.

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The findings of the investigating committee,—and even the earnest desires of the Prime Minister of the province, however, must then pass in large measure through the court of last resort, namely, the federal government at Ottawa. Nevertheless, mining men and prospectors in general are already expressing keen appreciation over the action so far taken by premier Drew. Those who know the provincial premier are fully convinced that at last the mining industry has found a worthy champion.

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Legal allowances for depreciation of equipment at mines when dealing with taxation in Canada is just 15 per cent, and with depletion allowance fixed at 33 1/3 per cent. Taking into account all the hazards involved, and having in mind the time and expense involved in attempting to find new mines, the view is quite general among mining men that anything short of a depletion allowance of 50 per cent will contribute steadily to a decline in development of the mineral resources of this country.

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The Canadian government has passed an order-in-council reserving to the crown all "radio-active substances" that may occur in any minerals located hereafter on mining claims located in the Northwest Territories or in the Yukon. Such reservation takes effect immediately. The order does not apply in any way in the provinces where the natural resources come within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

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Lamaque Gold Mines is producing at a rate of about $3,000,000 a year. Recovery is averaging around $11 per ton and costs including taxes and depreciation are about $7 per ton. In the four months ended August 31 the output was $1,041,923 and a profit of $396,383 was realized. Shortage of manpower is restricting development, but despite this handicap the ore reserves have risen to 1,228,492 tons estimated to contain close to $12,000,000.

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Teck-Hughes has reduced operating costs during the current year, the record for the first eight months of this year amounting to $6.37 per ton as compared with $6.95 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Profit from mine operation was over $282,000 for the eight months ended August 31st, while income from investments amounted to $581,547 making a total estimated net profit of $864,407.

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THE
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Cash Capital—$2,000,000.00
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SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. FOUNDED 1710 FIRE AND CASUALTY
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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

THE DIMINISHING DOLLAR
The $ today will not buy what it did four years ago. Property values have increased—
INSURANCE SHOULD BE INCREASED ALSO
A check-up of present values and insurance will make certain of adequate protection. You can rely on "THE TWO CANADIANS" for sound advice and up-to-the-minute service in placing this protection.
The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

WHO READS CANADIAN MAGAZINES?

More than 5,000,000 Canadian citizens read upwards of 1,417,888 copies of Canadian magazines every month.

How many more readers see these magazines after the original owners have passed them on, no man can count—but it is known that the number is very large.

Yes—but who are these people?

They are the average Canadians
—you, your wife, the members of your family . . .

and your friends,

your banker, broker, butcher, baker or boon companion . . .

They live in 4 out of every 5 urban homes

your business and professional acquaintances,

the millions of people who still live in Canada, who earn, spend and save in this great country, whose wealth will buy *your* goods or services if *you* can interest its owners.

And in 1 out of every 2 Canadian homes right across the country

1,417,888 Canadian magazines are distributed to the 2,516,726 families in Canada — better than 1 copy in every 2 homes.

Yes, in 4 out of every 5 city homes in Canada, you will find them reading a Canadian magazine—for entertainment, advice, inspiration, and information—and acting on the new knowledge they gain from its columns, passing on the word to neighbours whose actions are influenced by their local leaders.

Ask your Advertising Agency to give you the Complete Magazine Story!

In no other medium does your advertising dollar go as far, live as long, reach as many, or buy as much, as it does in Canadian magazines.

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This Campaign Sponsored by
CANADIAN HOMES & GARDENS . . . CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL . . . CHATELAINE
LA PETITE REVUE . . . LA REVUE MODERNE . . . MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE
MAYFAIR . . . NATIONAL HOME MONTHLY . . . NEW WORLD (Illustrated)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SEVEN o'clock—you experience a feeling of mental and physical exhaustion . . . better call it a day . . . you can't afford to crack up . . . and so the "unfinished business" goes on.

Who, among business men has not had this feeling . . . but who among them ever dreams of quitting? None. Well, we wouldn't dream of quitting the war until Victory is complete.

Financing the War is "unfinished business" and will continue to be until Victory is complete. It is a job in which we must all share . . . by buying more and still more Victory Bonds.

• • • •

Soon, there will be a Fifth Victory Loan. No need to labour the reason for it. Canada must continue to borrow money. And you are one of those whom Canada counts upon to lend part of this money. Even now it is not too early to consider how many Bonds you will buy for your own account as well as for your business.

• • • •

But we ask you to go beyond this.

We ask you to combat the tendency to complacency that exists among some people . . . These people seem to think that the war is all but won . . . so they are relaxing in their efforts and taking their wartime responsibilities somewhat easily.

The war isn't all but won. We and our Allies shall need to fight harder than ever to deliver the knockout blow. To make that knockout complete, we must put forth extreme efforts . . . at home as well as on the battlefields. By every hour that we *shorten the war* precious lives will be saved.

So . . . combat complacency wherever you find it . . . tactfully . . . or if necessary, forcefully. Nobody dare be complacent when duty calls. And that duty is for every person to buy the forthcoming issue of Victory Bonds.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

5-8